The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,280.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 20th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Madras	2
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Narrakal	24	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Colombo	27	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Galle	28	„ False Point	7
„ Negapatam	30	Arrive Calcutta	8

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	July.		August.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	13
„ Guadur	29	„ Bushire	17
	Aug.		
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	19
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bunder Abbas	21
„ Linga	4	„ Muscat	23
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	25
„ Fao	8	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	31

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 308 H. P., Commander J. L. Turner, will be despatched on Saturday, the 17th July, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE fine steamer VISCOUNT CANNING, Albert Gottlieb, Commander, 531 tons Register, 120 H. P., will sail for the above Ports. Will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS,
Agents for Viscount Canning.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
(To sail on the 13th instant.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship IVANHOE, 1034 tons register, Captain R. Robertson, has good accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain, or to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Wm. Prowse," Captain Hole, arrived from London, are requested to SEND off BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

BRICE, BROWN & Co.,
Agents Ship "Wm. Prowse."
Bombay, 6th July, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT
AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Sal-crubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy................ Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead old cases, Casks, Tins, also Tanks, Iron and Gram Boxes, &c., returned from Abyssinia. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship LALLA ROOKH, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to FORWARD their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to PAY their FREIGHT to us, and to SEND off BOATS AT ONCE for their Cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Willis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Willis.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick, 8 and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

BOOT & SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY;
1, EAST STREET, POONA;
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE;

Have just received for Monsoon use—

WATERPROOF HARNESS BLACKING.
ELASTIC WATERPROOF VARNISH.
JET FRENCH VARNISH.
METROPOLITAN POLISH.
CRIMEAN WATERPROOF PASTE.
KID REVIVE.
GOLD BRONZE PATENT VARNISH.

Bombay, 13th July, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the Estate and Effects of MOOLJEE MEGHJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

Maneckvow, Widow of the said deceased—Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the applicant abovenamed has APPLIED to this Honorable Court for a GRANT to her of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the abovenamed deceased. All persons interested are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the "Indian Companies Act 1866" and of the EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

Alexander Brown, Robert Roberts, Veneyeckrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Soonderao Rughonath, and Framjee Nesserwanjee, the Directors of the Society .... Petitioners.

Upon hearing Mr. Pigot, of Counsel for the Official Liquidators of the above Society, and upon reading the Rule or Order Nisi made in this cause by the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould in Chambers, dated the 5th day of April, 1869, whereby after reciting that the Official Liquidators having proposed that the distribution of the funds of the Society should be made upon the following principle, namely, that a deduction of 12 per cent being made as contemplated by the 29th Regulation of the Society from the total amount of subscriptions received during the term of the Society, the amount of such deduction should be retained by the Liquidators out of the funds in their hands, and the residue of the last mentioned funds should be divided rateably among the holders of shares held on lives subscribed upon in said Society which have lapsed between its commencement and its close on 31st December 1868, so that on each such share as last aforesaid no more than ten thousand rupees in all shall be paid to the holder thereof, and if anything shall remain out of said last mentioned residue after paying said shareholders such residue as well as the amount of said deduction so firstly retained by the liquidators as aforesaid after paying thereout the expenses of Liquidation should be applied to or rateably towards the repayment of all subscriptions paid on shares held on lives not lapsed up to the day last aforesaid to the holders of such shares respectively; and after reading the 24th and 29th Regulations of the said Society, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, filed on the 5th day of April, instant, and after hearing Counsel on the part of the said Liquidators, it was ordered that the scheme so proposed by the said Liquidators should be approved, and the said Liquidators should be authorised to distribute the said funds in their hands accordingly unless cause should be shown to the contrary before the sitting Judge in Chambers, on Thursday the eighth day of July, 1869; and it was further ordered, that a copy of the said order should be inserted in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of Thursday, the 15th of April, 1869, and twice within two weeks from the date thereof in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Jami-Jamsheed" Newspapers, and also twice in the "London Times," "Daily News," and "Standard" Newspapers; and it appearing that the said Rule or Order has been duly advertised in Bombay and London as directed by said order, as appears by the several affidavits of Arthur Henry Wakeman and Alexander Buchan Wilkie, respectively filed on the 22nd day of April last and the 7th day of July, instant, and no one appearing to show cause against the same order, I do order that the said Rule or Order of the said 5th day of April, 1869, be and it is hereby confirmed.—Dated this 8th day of July, 1869. M. R. WESTROPP.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

SELLING OFF.

List of Table Ornaments.

	Rs.	
A pair—Venus coming out of a shell, Alabaster—on stands of marble, five feet high	Rs. 200	0
Ditto Centre Pieces, Basins held up by Swans with outspread wings—Marble	30	0
Ditto Candle Sticks—Marble	5	0
Ditto Vases—Alabaster	15	0
Ditto Mother with two Children—Alabaster	45	0
Marble Ass, on stand	45	0
Venus sitting in a Chair	15	0
Figure of a Lady with Goat by her side	25	0
Two Angels, on a stand, with outspread Wings	50	0
An ornamental Table Jug, Gold and Red	20	0
A large Centre piece—Marble	30	0
A Wafer Stand	2	0
A large Marble Basket, with cover	10	0
A small do. do. do.	6	0
A Group of Dogs, on stand—Marble	10	0
Venus and Cupid—Alabaster, on stand	20	0
A pair of Plates—Marble	2	0
Figure of Tiger, on stand—Marble	35	0
Ditto Lion „	35	0
Figure of Faith, Hope, and Charity—Alabaster, on stand.	50	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gloves, Ladies', slightly damaged	1	4
Gentleman's Office Cabinet, of sizes	25	0
Flutes, by Boosey and Son, London	10	0
Quoits, per set	12	0
Swan Quills, per bundle	5	0
Pewter Ink Stands, each from	3	0
Writing Desks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's complete	25	0
Paunchgunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag, per bag	2	8
Photographs, of H. M. the Queen, principal men of Europe, of Actresses, &c., each	0	12
Playing Cards, De La Rue's best, from Rs. 1 to, per pack,	3	8
Sealing Wax, De La Rue's best, per lb.	2	8
Mourning Stationery, per packet	2	8
Ditto 100 Envelopes	2	0
Ink, Stephenson's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per pint	0	12
Do. do. Blue and Red Ink, in bottles of all sizes		
Blank Books, of sizes, half and full Bound		
Ledgers, Cash Books, and Day-Books		
Patent Spring Ink Bottles from, Rs. 2 each to	3	0
Tracing Cloth, of different widths, per yard	1	8
Steel Pens, Mitchell's Correspondence Pens, per box	1	0
Do. Do. "J" and "R"	1	4
Lead Pencils, of all descriptions, per dozen	1	8
Drawing Cases, Pencils, Knife, and Rubber, complete, per case	2	4
Cricket Bats	3	0
Letter Clips, spring, of sizes	each 2	8
Scents of all kinds, per bottle	1	4
Toilet Vinegar, per bottle	1	0
Measuring Tapes of all kinds, each	4	8
Dram Flasks, each	3	0
Penknives, with two, three, & four blades, Ivory handle	1	8
Faber's Ink and Pencil Erasers, each	0	8
Mappin's best Cutlery, Ivory handle, per set	50	0
Ditto common	40	0
Folding Slates, Faber's best	4	0
Porcelain Slates, each	1	0
A Concertina, sweet tone I German	15	0
A Despatch Box	35	0
Draught Boards, with Men, complete	6	0

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed on all Cash purchases.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay and Poona, 12th July, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
DEAN LANE.

TO our many Constituents and to the Public in general we have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of several large Shipments of our various brands. We would draw especial attention to the following Select Brands, which are confidently recommended.

CHAMPAGNES,
which have arrived in excellent condition.

Finest Dry Sparkling	Rs. 36
Do. do. in Magnums	„ 74
Fine Sparkling	„ 32
Good Sparkling, for Cup and Ball purposes	„ 27

The above we have also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, a very choice Wine of delicate flavour	Rs. 32
Amoroso, very choice and full flavoured	„ 28
Our celebrated BROWN SEAL Sherry, a soft pale and dry Wine	„ 22
Old and very choice EAST INDIA MADEIRA	„ 33

BORDEAUX WINES.

Chateau Mouton,	Gold capsule	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule	„ 25	„ 14
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule	„ 22	
Medoc,	Red capsule	„ 15-8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule	„ 22	

In addition to the above Selection, our Godowns are well stocked with our usual supplies of Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs, as enumerated in our General List.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CLOUZEAN'S OLD COGNAC BRANDY, in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Rs. 540 and Rs. 270.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

SAUTERNES from CHATEAU DES ORMES, Rs. 18 and 22 per doz. Quarts.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CAMPBELL & Co.'s SHERRIES.—

Pale Dinner Wine	Rs. 18 per doz.
Pale dry	„ 24 „
Choice pale dry	„ 27 „
Amontillado	„ 32 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LEARY & Co.'s CLARETS.—

St. Emilion	Quarts	Rs. 10 per doz.
Do.	Pints	„ 6-8 „
Medoc	Pints	„ 8 „
St. Julien	Quarts	„ 16 „
Do.	Pints	„ 9 „
Mouton	Quarts	„ 24 „
Do.	Pints	„ 13 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.

Grand vin Royal, very dry,	1 doz. quarts	Rs. 38
Do. do.	2 „ pints	„ 40
Monopole	1 „ quarts	„ 42
	2 „ pints	„ 44

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„ 14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following just arrived:—

Old Tom, Swaine Boorde & Co.
Port Wine, Wm. Maxwell & Co., Liverpool.
Porter, Tennent's XXX.
Champagne, fine.
Sherries, do. and medium.

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
No. 1 Military Square.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, J. Cockburn's and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry	Quarts.	Rs. 27 per doz.
Fine Very Pale	„	„ 27 „
Fine Pale	„	„ 29 „
Superior Port	„	„ 27 „
Do. do.	Pints.	„ 14 „
Brandy	„	„ 32 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
12th May 1869.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen. }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case 4 doz.	Rs. 10 per doz.	
Do. Pauillac	„ 4 „	„ 12 „	
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„ 1 „	„ 15 „	
1864 Chateau Larose	„ 1 „	„ 20 „	
1864 Chateau Lafite	„ 1 „	„ 25 „	
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„ 1 „	„ 22 „	
Do. 10 „	„ 1 „	„ 30 „	
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„ 1 „	„ 20 „	
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„ 2 „	„ 18 „	
Do. red „	„ 2 „	„ 22 „	
Do. Amontillado	„ 2 „	„ 30 „	

Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast,"
"with a Saltier."

AY...	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	„ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	„ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	„ 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry	„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	„ 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 22
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's § 1	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—A Family residing on Malabar Hill will be happy to share their house, with one or two Gentlemen.—For particulars apply to W., "Gazette" Office. 7th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a SECRETARY for the GOKULDAS TEJPAL'S CHARITIES, on a salary of Rs. 200 per month. He must be a Hindu, thoroughly acquainted with the English and Gujarathi Languages, and conversant with accounts. For further particulars apply, up to the 24th instant, to Dr. Bhau Daji, Chairman of the Managing Committee of Gokuldas Tejpal's Charities, or to the undersigned.

By order,
VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK,
Vice-Chairman.
492, Girgaum Road, Bombay, 7th July, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, for Four Months, up to 31st October 1869, The airy and commodious Bungalow, situated on the Bellasis Road, at the end of the Bridge. For terms apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	„ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	„ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„ 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape. Tall.	19	0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape. Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking } With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do. do. chased	15	„ 30
	do. do. enameled	16	„ 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
	do. Collar Studs	8	„ 10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	„ 15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	„ 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes...		
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty		
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½	to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border,	6½	„ 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30	

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.
Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to. LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and manufactured expressly to his order; and from the superior quality of texture, and the latest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites his constituents and the public in general to judge for themselves:—

Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
Superfine Scarlet Black and Blue Broad Cloths.
Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
New Pattern colored Cotton and Linen Drills.
Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits		Rs. 35
Do. do. do.	Double Breasted Coats	„ 18
Do. do. do	Trousers	„ 12

UNIFORMS, NEW REGULATION.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash price, Drab Rs. 35; Black Rs. 30. For measurement, send size of chest and height.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors have reserved, for distribution in India, a limited number of the NEW ISSUE of SHARES, and applications for the same will be received by the undersigned until further notice.

The Shares will be allotted at par, and Calls must be paid as follows:—

On application	£ 1	per share.
„ allotment	„ 2	„ „
31st August, 1869	„ 2	„ „
28th February, 1870	„ 2 10s.	„ „
31st May, 1870	„ 2 10s.	„ „

Forms of application can be obtained at the Bank.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of Rs. 4 per share, will be payable to Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Bank in Medow Street, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following Monday during the same hours.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be finally CLOSED from Thursday, the 15th instant.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, }
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, } Liquidators.
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, }

Bombay, 8th July, 1869.

THE BOMBAY and TROMBAY COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of section 158 of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the above Company, No. 8 Church Lane, Fort, on Saturday, the 17th proximo, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of considering and adopting the final report and account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, Liquidator.
Bombay, 14th June, 1869.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
7th July, 1869.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, at 3 P.M. on Monday, the 19th July.

To receive the Balance Sheet and Report for the year ending the 30th June, 1869.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

Immediately following the above Meeting, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the place aforesaid, for the purpose of resolving that the following be the 14th Article of Association of the Company, in lieu of the present 14th Article thereof:—

"Messrs. Brice, Brown & Co., and such of the present partners therein, and such other person or persons as shall for the time being constitute the firm of Messrs. Brice, Brown & Co., shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, who shall be remunerated by a commission of 5 per cent. on the first cost of the works erected under their superintendence and 5 per cent. on the gross returns of the business of the Company."

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th July, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of July, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matters of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that by an order dated the 13th day of March 1869, made by the Honorable Mr. Justice Westropp, it was ordered, under Sections 154 and 128 of the said Act. that all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Indian, Peninsula, London and China Bank, should on or before the 13th day of July next, send in their names and addresses, and particulars of their debts, claims, and demands, in writing, to the Liquidator, at his office, No. 6, Rampart Row, or in default should be finally barred from all claims or any claim against the said Bank.—Dated this 13th day of March 1869.

KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—A Meeting for the election of a Municipal Secretary and Surveyor will be held at Kurrachee as soon after the 23rd of August, 1869, as may be practicable.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by a statement of their qualifications and terms, and by any certificates (in original) of former service they may possess, to the undersigned, so as to arrive not later than the 16th August 1869.

If the original certificates are required to be returned at once they should also be accompanied by copies.

No applications arriving at a later date than the above will be attended to.

Any further information will be afforded by E. Nash, Esq., the present Secretary, or by

W. R LAMBERT, Lieut.-Col.,
Magistrate and President Kurrachee Municipality.
Kurrachee, 1th June, 1869.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, dated 26th May 1869, requesting the Clerk of the Peace to lay before the Worshipful Bench at their next Meeting his resignation of the Office of Member of the Standing and Finance Committees.

2. To elect a member in the room of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, resigned.

3. Government Resolution No. 339 E—1393, dated 5th June 1869, stating that Captain Tulloch's services being no longer required by the Government or by the Municipality of Bombay, he may proceed to his own Presidency after the 11th instant.

4. The Municipal Commissioner's Memorandum on Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee's, Figures and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee's Reply thereto.

5. Appointment of Auditors for 1869.

6. Petition, dated 5th July 1869, from certain Residents of Cowasjee Patel Tank Cross Lane, on the subject of the introduction of Lights into their Lane.

7. Municipal Commissioner's Annual Report for 1868.

8. Extracts of Proceedings of the Finance Committee.

9. Revised Estimate of Income for 1869 submitted by the Municipal Commissioner.

10. Mr. Blaney to propose that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit, for the information of the Bench of Justices, any correspondence which may have passed between himself and Government regarding the dismissal of Mr. Aitken from the Office of Executive Engineer of the Municipality, and the appointment of an officer to succeed him.

11. Mr. Narayen Vasudevjee to draw attention to a paper on wharfage dues, addressed to Messrs. Nicol & Co., which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 30th June, and to submit to the Bench the following Resolution:—

"That the Clerk to H. M.'s Justices be requested to state what steps have been taken by him to give effect to a Resolution, passed by the Bench of Justices, at a meeting held on 16th October 1867, to the effect, that the opinion of counsel be obtained, as to the legality or otherwise of some of the fees, levied at authorised wharves in Bombay, not owned by Government, and that if nothing has yet been done, the Clerk be requested to explain the cause of his inaction."

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th July, 1869.

Will be Published in Calcutta about the 10th August, 1869.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIST AND STATISTICAL REPORTER;

A Monthly Journal, devoted to Economic and Statistical Inquiries concerning India.

EDITED BY
ROBERT KNIGHT (*Times of India*),
FELLOW OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

Subscription—Rs. 24 a year in advance; Rs. 30 in arrears.

Subscribers will be good enough to send their names direct to Mr. Knight, Bombay.

Mr. Knight's retirement from the Daily Press of India has set him free from the 1st July to establish a journal devoted exclusively to those economic and statistical inquiries which have been pursued by him for many years past in the columns of the *Times of India*. The *Indian Economist* will at the outset be published in Calcutta on the 10th of every month, and will be devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of economic questions concerning India. The *Statistical Reporter*, which will appear as a Supplement to each number, with separate paging and index, will gather together such statistics as exist or are to be got concerning the agriculture and resources of the provinces, and the commerce, population, revenues, debt, and public works of the Empire, and will present them in the simplest and most useful form the Editor can devise.

It is hoped that the publication of this journal will give a new impetus to statistical inquiries in India, and be the means of spreading exact information upon questions on which Indian publicists and statesmen are now constantly at fault from the want of it. The most manifest defect probably in our administrative system is the fact that there is not a district in the empire the exact position and resources of which are known to us. The very first condition of successful administration is thus wanting. In Orissa the other day, a narrow export of 30,000 tons of rice from a province containing 3,000,000 of people growing nothing but rice, was held to be conclusive proof that large food reserves existed in the province, while a very brief statistical inquiry would have shown that so narrow an export in face of the high prices that had been ruling for years, proved that the province was normally treading on the verge of famine.

There are no satisfactory statistics at present in India upon any subject but its trade, while such as do exist are buried in the recesses of the Secretariats, or in the Appendices to Parliamentary Returns, out of reach of the public. Long familiarity with the kind of information wanted, the sources from which it is to be obtained, and the shape in which it requires to be presented, furnishes the Editor, as he himself believes, with special qualifications for the task he has undertaken. He proposes to meet a want which he has felt keenly himself, and believes that his new journal will be found to be indispensable by every merchant, journalist, and civilian in the country within a very few months of its publication.

In the *Times of India* he has dealt for many years imperfectly with the great questions to which the *Indian Economist* will now be specially devoted. Imperial and local taxation, the Indian debt, currency reforms, weights and measures, the land settlements of the country, our financial relations with England, railway extension and public works, banking, commerce, and exchange, and the course of the Legislature and of the Executive Governments thereon, will form the leading subjects of discussion in the new Journal. The Editor trusts he may rely upon the co-operation of the Services to make his new journal what he proposes it should become. He does not intend it to be a mere newspaper, but an authority upon questions affecting the material well-being of the country; and he will gladly receive suggestions for the improvement of his plans, and offers of assistance in the execution of them from any part of India. He will be glad also to know early the number of subscribers to the journal upon which he may count at the outset. The journal will probably become a weekly paper eventually.

Bombay, July, 1869.

Publishers.—Messrs. Wyman Brothers, Calcutta.
Agents—The Madras Times, Madras.
Mr. George Street, London.

NOTICES.

SPORTING.—DONCASTER ST. LEGER, 1869.—The following ODDS on the LEGER can be OBTAINED by applying, by letter, to R. S. V. P., care of Pallonjee, Adelphi Hotel, Bombay:—

5 to 4 agst	Pero Gomez.	10 to 1 agst	The Drummer.
2 to 1 ——	Pretender.	10 to 1 ——	Duke of Beaufort.

Long Odds against any others.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late Captain CHARLES BLUNT LA TOUCHE, Bombay Staff Corps, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, all parties INDEBTED to or having CLAIMS against the Estate are requested to COMMUNICATE with the undersigned within one month from this date.

Bombay, 7th July, 1869. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE.—All Persons having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Mr. ALEXANDER PURDIE, Inspector No. 19 Contract G. I. P. R., are requested to COMMUNICATE with the undersigned, within three months from this date.

A. F. DOBBS,
Judicial Superintendent of Railways,
H. H. Nizam's Dimminions.
Goolburgah, 6th July, 1869.

MADRAS.—To Engineers, Contractors, and others.—FOR SALE, at Beypoor, Porto Novo, Poolamputty, and Trinomally, Dwelling Houses, Workshops, and Land, and unexpired leases of Forest, Steam Engines, and Boilers, Blowing Engines, Steam Hammers, Rolling Mills Lathes, Planing and Drilling Machines, Bessemer Steel Converting Apparatus, English Fire Bricks and Clay, Charcoal, Iron Ores, &c., &c., being the property of the East Indian Iron Company.

Printed Catalogues and further particulars can be had on application to

WILLIAM MAYLOR, Calicut,
or DYMES & Co., Madras.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—To POLICY-HOLDERS.—The Committee appointed to enquire into the position of the above Company have prepared a PRELIMINARY REPORT. Any Policy-holder desiring to receive a copy of the same will do so, on forwarding a foolscap-size addressed envelope, with a three-anna stamp, to the undersigned.

Committee—J. F. Watkins, Esq.; A. H. Blechynden, Esq.; J. B. Knight, Esq.; S. H. Robinson, Esq.; C. Lazarus, Esq.; R. Hollingberry, Esq.; F. F. Wyman, Esq.

F. F. WYMAN,
Hare Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the WILL of THUCKER GOCULDASS TEJPALL, late of Bombay, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SHAMA WAHOO, Widow of the deceased, the Executrix thereof, together with two of the Executors, all persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, or in possession of property belonging to the said Estate, are requested not to pay such moneys or deliver over such property without obtaining the receipt, in writing, of the said SHAMA WAHOO, as well as those of her co-Executors for the same.

And notice is hereby further given, that all transfers of property of the said deceased from the Executors of the said Will should be signed as well by the said SHAMA WAHOO as by her co-Executors.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Solicitors to Shama Wahoo, Widow and Executrix of the Will of the late Thucker Goculdass Tejpall.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by H. M.'s RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M., of the 10th August, 1869, for the SUPPLY, by CONTRACT, of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the supply of Provision for the Overland Transport Service.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender, before being opened, must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat:—

Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to the Scale of Rations.	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Biscuit, Commt. made	Twelve Months.	100,000	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Troop Ships and approved by the Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per sample.
Biscuit Powder		323					
Currants		750					
Fresh Meat (Mutton & Beef)		60,311					
Chocolate		3,645					
Coffee		625					
Preserved Fowl		95					
Milk (quarts)		303					
Mutton Broth		1,063					
Mustard		582					
Oatmeal		3,150					
Pickles		12,869					
Pepper, Black		305					
Raisins		2,835					
Rum (gallons)		1,559					
Sugar		55,696					
Salt, 1st sort		9,469					
Tea, Black, 1st sort		10,329					
Vinegar (gallons)		252					
Yeast		277					
Provisions for Natives.							
Chillies		219					
Coriander Seed		248					
Cummin Seed		204					
Dhall		14,565					
Flour, Raw		15,625					
Firewood		25,230					
Fish, Salt		5,449					
Ghee		5,586					
Garlic		212					
Rice		95,024					
Split Peas		625					
Salt, 2nd sort		1,537					
Turmeric		215					
Vegetables		3,897					

GEORGE T. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.
Overland Transport Department, Bombay, 5th July, 1869.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention,

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, say about seventeen hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.—It would be useless to solicit regular constituents, if we were not in a position to convince the most sceptical that our supplies of Ice are not likely to fail. We annex names of vessels, date of sailing, and quantity of Ice shipped now on the way to us—

Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
"Lydia Sholfield"	March 20th	1573
"Bennington"	April 12th	1132
	Total Tons...	1705

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerozine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ½ lbs., and Magnolia, ½ lbs. A liberal discount will be made to the trade, Mess Clubs, and to all large buyers.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import are for Sale at our Godowns, and at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

An invoice of Scales, comprising 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs., and 400 lbs. Platform Scales on wheels, American Union Scales, Cheap Tea Scales, &c., &c.

Balance of an invoice of Ladders of different lengths.

A quantity of Black Varnish; also Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Preserved Milk (Borden's) at the very low price of Rs. 12 per dozen. Preserved Coffee (Borden's) Rs. 18 per dozen, which is cheaper than any Coffee to be had in Bombay.

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, the former in 1 lb., and the latter in 3 lb. tins, at the low rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.

Shortly expected to arrive ex "Messenger," "Lydia Sholfield," and "Bennington," from Boston, Lumber, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Bright Varnish, Turpentine, &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

HEAL and SONS.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE.
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

⁂ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

PERFORATED CARDS.—For Flower painting, needlework, &c., &c. Size of Cards 24 by 18 inches. Several sizes of perforations. Rs. 1 per Card.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TINTED and WHITE CARDS for mounting Photographs or Drawings, of various thicknesses and tints, mostly of a pale buff, grey, and stone colours.

Mounts cut to any shape and size, with or without gold edges round picture.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order.

One hundred Patterns of FRAME MOULDINGS to select from. WASHABLE GILT FRAME MOULDINGS from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per one hundred feet.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TIFFIN BASKETS.—Flat Hamper-shape Tiffin Baskets, to go under the seat of a railway carriage; each Basket contains

- 2 Metal Plates.
- 2 Knives (Ivory Handles).
- 2 Forks (Electroplated).
- 2 Tumblers.
- 2 Finger Napkins.
- 1 Pepper and Salt Box.
- 1 Butter Jar.
- 1 Metal Sandwich or meat case.
- 1 Glass Liquor Bottle with metal screw top, wicker-work covered, and has a metal pull off drinking cup.

Price of Basket complete, net cash, Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT PORTABLE INK BOTTLES.—Just received, per Overland, a large quantity of Patent Spring and other Pocket Ink Bottles, invaluable to travellers, as they are not likely to get out of order and the ink cannot possibly get out, let the bottle be turned in whatever position it may.

	Rs.	as.
Square shape, covered with morocco leather, spring fastening and extra slide bolt, doubly secure	1	4
Do. do. with clasp instead of bolt	1	8
Round pattern patent, spring top	1	8
Do. do. large size	1	12
New patent round pattern, brass spring top, covered with russia leather, opens with a half turn of the top, cannot get out of order	2	8
Do. do. large size	3	8
Extra finished round pattern, spring top, covered with morocco leather	2	4
Do. large size	2	8
Do. russia leather	2	12
Do. do. do. larger size, and with extra inside spring cover	5	0

A large stock of spring and other Inkstands to select from.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, and four annas in the Rupee extra for postage of Ink Bottle.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

BASS & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE,

Bottled by R. Porter & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,

IMPORTERS.

Orders are registered, and as shipments arrive are supplied according to priority.

Prices for Cash only.			Per doz.	Per cask.
Cask containing	3 dozen	quarts	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 16 8
Cask „	6 dozen	pints	3 12	22 8
Cask „	4 Imp.	pints	4 0	16 0

HENRI KLASEREI'S
FINE-FLAVOURED

SHERRIES,

Warranted pure and unadulterated. The first expression of the best grapes.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine, case containing one dozen quarts Rs. 22
(White Capsules.)

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating, tonic Wine, case containing one dozen quarts... ... Rs. 26
(Black Capsule.)

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double-voyaged and of remarkably fine quality, case containing one dozen quarts... ... ... Rs. 34
(Blue Capsule.)

HENRI KLASEREI'S
FINE-FLAVOURED

BORDEAUX WINES,

Warranted pure and unadulterated.

CLARET.

Excellent quality and of mellowed character, case containing one dozen quarts... ... ... Rs. 14
(White Capsule.)

ST. JULLIEN, 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full bouquet, case containing one dozen quarts... ... ... Rs. 20
(Black Capsule.)

MARGAUX, 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended, case containing one dozen quarts... ... Rs. 30
(Blue Capsul

The above Wines are from the eminent firm of HENRI KLASEREI, and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever; they have been bottled in the Chateaux, in the very districts in which the grapes have been expressed.

⁂ Each cork and capsule is marked HK., with a Star and Crescent.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS FOR
HENRI KLASEREI.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, ntrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the xpression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial), for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets 3d. each; Tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness. Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

OWING to the Government offer for the purchase of the Elphinstone Company's property that Company's shares have gone up to 970 for cash. New do. to 565, Colabas to 1535, and Mazagons to 1130. Market closes firm.

CALCUTTA.—7TH JULY, 1869.

The following transactions in Government Securities were reported to-day:—4 per cents., in the forenoon, small amounts, at Rs. 5-0 and 5-1, and during the day, at Rs. 5-2, 5-4 and 5-3 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57, upwards of a lakh, to different parties, at Rs. 9-8 premium; 5½ per cents., only small amounts, at Rs. 14-4, and a heavy lot, rate not stated; and 15 years' Debentures, at Rs. 9-0, clear of brokerage.

Calcutta Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures were purchased, for three or four orders, at Rs. 8-0 premium.

In shares the following sales were reported:—

National Bank shares, a large number, by different sellers, at Rs. 140.

Delhi Bank shares, at Rs. 120.

Punjab Bank shares, at Rs. 85.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares, at Rs. 190.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 257½ for cash, and a time-bargain, at Rs. 270, for delivery in 10 days.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 10th July, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	6,92,200
General Treasury Balance	1,06,71,374
Deposits at Head Office	1,63,43,375
Deposits at Branches	14,11,929
Bank Post Bills outstanding	30,194
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	4,15,484
	Rs. 3,45,68,172
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	53,38,774
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	5,47,284
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	11,47,494
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	50,61,779
Dead Stock	4,66,539
Stamps	8,787
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	16,61,282
Overdrafts	1,523
Cash	66,71,374
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	99,68,083
Do. do. at Branches	30,82,425
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	6,12,828
	Rs. 3,45,68,172

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Humfrey, Ensign, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

Johnston, Lieutenant, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., on medical certificate, to England, (to-day.)

Annesley, Lieutenant Colonel, Pension Pay Master, on duty, to Tanna.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 10th July, 1869.

The following order is confirmed:—

24th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 4th July, appointing Ensign Grant, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. Jacob.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Ralston	Anderson	Glasgow, April 12.
	Cambay	Smith	Calcutta, May 12.
	Orient	Nylund	Hull, December 19.
	Futty Allum	Nacoda	Jedda, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Kenilworth	Butler	Galle.
	Charlie Palmer	Hoffman	Batavia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Falcon, Moulam, to Liverpool.

Ship Medea, Bannett, to Calcutta.

Ship King of Algeria, Graham, to Callao.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship Richard Cobden, to Liverpool.

Ship Dunelm, to Bangkok.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July 7 Childwall Abbey ..... Banks..Liverpool, April 2.

DEPARTURES.

July 7 Lady Combermere,

Jacques Fourestier.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 7 Hellen Wallace ...... T. Stanton ...Tuticorin.

DEPARTURE.

July 7 Peerless ....Batavia.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

DEATH.

HART—July 6th, at Vepery, Mr. William Augustus Hart Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, aged 42 years 10 months and 14 days.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

	Rs. as.
Price, per Copy	0 4
Annual Subscription	12 0

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869.

MANY, probably most of our readers, will learn with satisfaction that the Secretary of State and the Government of India have sanctioned a proposal made to the Elphinstone Land Company for the purchase of their splendid property. The negociation has been conducted with the greatest secrecy, and directly with the Duke of Argyll. It was only yesterday that the final offer of the Government was formally made to the Company; and the reader will now understand the nature of the business which brought H. E. the Governor to Bombay.

We understand that the terms on which the absolute sale of the property is to be effected are these—for every paid up share of Rs. 1,000 the Government offer as much 4 per cent. stock as can be purchased for Rs. 1,000; and as the price of the 4 per cent. stock is fixed at 93, it will be seen that the price is a little in excess of par—an offer certainly that cannot be characterised as illiberal or unfair. The shareholders will exchange property paying 3 per cent. for Government stock paying four. In order to complete the work of reclamation and realize a higher dividend the shareholders would have to raise about a crore of rupees fresh capital spread over several years, and to wait until the enterprise were finished to reap the full fruits of their venture. They will now have to decide "yes" or "no," for it is certain that the offer of the Government is *fixed and finla*. Under these circumstances, we presume the shareholders will not hesitate, but accept the terms at once.

The public will be satisfied to see the property in this important foreshore revert to the ownership of the State. An error of judgment will be rectified decisively, if somewhat late in the day; and a fresh opening afforded for the adoption of large and wise plans having for their object the improvement of trade facilities in the harbour, improvement in the harbour itself, and in its management. The possession of the Elphinstone Reclamation and of the adjacent foreshore of Moody Bay will oblige the Government to revise the constitution of the Harbour Board and impart vigour and unity to the administration of the port. A strong, energetic, and experienced body, not too large, will be required to do the essential work; and we have no doubt that some measures framed in the spirit of these remarks will be adopted should the Elphinstone Company close with the Government proposal.

We may also accept the determination of the Supreme Government as a sign that the imperial value of Bombay is at length recognized, and that for the future more attention will be paid to the necessities of this island.

JUDGING from the correspondence which has already taken place between the Local and Supreme Governments on the subject, there appears to be no reason to doubt that a Census o the population of all the British territories in India will be taken in 1871. The utility of reliable statistics regarding the condition of a people for both political and scientific purposes can hardly be magnified. It is only by comparison that we can learn whether we are advancing or retrograding, and the means to compare the state of the country at two different times are best afforded us by Census Returns. No great bill is even introduced into Parliament without a study of the facts which these Returns reveal to us. It is impossible to say how any measure may affect the people at large unless we know of what elements the mass of the population is composed. The Irish Bill is simply based on the fact that it is impolitic for the State to support a religion in which the majority of the people do not believe. If there were no statistics regarding the numbers of Roman Catholics and Protestants in Ireland, we could not be certain that the former sect was more numerous. But Census Returns leave no room for cavil or doubt. So in this country the bearing of many an important question will be far better seen when we become acquainted with those facts which it is the object of a Census to place before us. If the idea of a General Census for India has originated with Lord Mayo, and if he carries out the measure with success, the country will owe him a lasting obligation. We are glad to see that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has entered warmly into the scheme and anticipates no difficulties. From the papers which we have already published for the benefit of our readers, it will be noticed that, so far as the Collectors of this Presidency are concerned, they are not only unanimous as to their ability to give effect to the wishes of the Supreme Government, but they do not even think that "the mass of the people will view the measure with distrust or alarm." Still more satisfactory is it to learn that the machinery for taking a Census, however imperfect it may be, already actually exists. Nothing more, in fact, will be required than to perfect this machinery. In the country the statistics can be collected by help of the village Revenue Officers, and in the towns by the agency of the Municipalities. The recommendations of the Collectors virtually amount to this. A few extra hands should be employed to assist in the work of enumerating,—an experimental Census, or even two, should be taken before the final one in order to familiarise the officers with their work and the people with the objects in view—that rules should be drawn up for guidance,—and that the vernacular press should be made use of to the utmost in order to prepare the people for the measure. At present, as far as we can judge, it is not intended that the information to be collected shall be of a voluminous nature. We think this is a very wise determination on the part of the Government. To attempt too much at the first Census will be hazardous in the extreme, and should failure result, the success of a second Census will be all the more difficult to secure. It will be far better to feel our way gradually, and at each subsequent Census to obtain somewhat more information than at the last. Mr. Gay, Secretary to the Statistical Committee, has put the matter very well, thus:—"It has been considered right to limit the form (of Census Return) proposed to the minimum of information that will give useful statistics." Everybody must see the desirability of this. To have a lot of figures for the reliability of which no one will vouch, is worse than to have no figures at all. All reasoning based on uncertain data can carry little weight with it. One reliable fact is worth a hundred doubtful ones, because the conclusion drawn from the former, if logically deduced, is trustworthy, but all the logic in the world wont help a man to the truth when his data are all erroneous. The first enquiry proposed to be made has reference to dwellings. These will be classed under two heads, "pucca" and "kutcha," or to put the terms in English—"masonry" and "other than masonry." The Sub-committee to the Statistical Committee make the following remark on this point:—"In Bengal, and we imagine in other parts of India, there is no surer test by which to measure the prosperity of the people than the number of pucca houses that are being built, and we consider it of the first importance that this information should be given at the forthcoming Census." There is no doubt that in the native mind the possession of a "masonry" house exalts the owner in the eyes of his neighbours immensely. It would undoubtedly be useful to know how many of the inhabitants were in a sufficiently easy condition to afford to live in dwellings of this class. The next point of enquiry will have reference to the ages of the people, who will simply be classed under two heads; those under twelve years coming under the name, "children," those over that age being termed "adults." This amount of information will certainly not suffice for all purposes, but perhaps it will be well in a first Census not to enquire too minutely regarding the ages of the people. Certain castes have the greatest objection to furnish any particulars regarding the females in their families, and until their distrust of the objects of the Census is removed, it will be best to ask as few questions as possible. The next enquiry bears on "caste," to which the term "religion" has been added. The reason is that the fact of a man being of a particular caste does not give us all the information that is really required on this subject. The term "Hindoo" comprises such a number of different sects of which we wish to know the numbers that unless each man's religion is stated some very important generalizations will have to be omitted. As the Sub-committee say—"The Jains are Hindoos by race, but it would be incorrect to enter them as Hindoos. Mahomedans are of many races, but they can all be grouped under one religion. Native Christians must be classified by their religion or not at all." The latter of course after conversion cannot be brought under the head of any caste. The last enquiry will bear reference to race, and the Sub-committee rightly point out that "it is impossible to enter race and caste together. For instance, a Sonthal or Cole may be a Mussulman or a Native Christian. If we merely enter him as a Native Christian we lose his race; if we merely designate him as a Sonthal, the fact of his being a Native Christian or a Mussulman escapes notice." The force of this will be felt by all. Thus, then, there are virtually only four questions that will be asked by the village officers. The first is? "Do you live in a pucca or a kutcha house?" the second, "Is your age under or over twelve year?;" the third, "What is your caste and religion?" and the fourth, "To what race do you belong?" This does not seem a very formidable amount of information to gather, but if it is obtained successfully those engaged in the work will deserve great credit. The difficulties are not to be measured by the simplicity of the questions, but by the ignorance of the common people. What may seem to an ordinary educated man impossible to misunderstand, conveys no intelligible meaning very often to the lowest orders. It is thus that the most absurd and ludicrous answers are very often made even in England to the plainest questions. Unless the Census officers went round to the houses of the poor to verify the Returns, the statistics regarding the population of England would not be reliable. Advocating, as we do, the advisability of asking for the least amount of useful information in the first Census Returns, we still regret that it has not been decided to ask the additional question—"What is your occupation?" Colonel Strachey seems to have entered into the subject, but apparently his classification is so elaborate that the Committee have determined to omit the subject. It is just that information to give which there is likely to be the least objection in the minds of the natives, and the utility of statistics regarding the occupations of all the people of India would be very great. All those questions concerning labour and capital, which are daily assuming greater importance in the eyes of political economists, must be affected in a large measure by the relative proportions of those who contribute either. We hope that before the form of Census Return is finally adopted the Committee who have to deal with the subject will reconsider this point.

The proposition made by the Bombay Government that they may be permitted to take one or two trial Censuses first deserves a little consideration. There is no doubt that much experience will be gained by the village officers, and any deficiencies in the general machinery can be rectified before the day for the final Census comes round. But would it not be better to appoint a central committee of management in each presidency town to overlook the work done in the districts. The objection to each Collector being left entirely to himself to organise the department in his district is that there would not be uniformity in the results obtained. The same instructions should be the guide of all. Moreover, difficulties that may arise in one part of the country might subsequently be removed by the experience obtained in another. A central committee would be able to judge well by the reports of the different Collectors to what causes any failures might be due, but a Collector would be working comparatively in the dark with no information but what he could obtain in his own Collectorate. Nor need the expense of having a central committee be anything but trifling. An able Civilian should be the responsible head, but with him might be associated five or six others to advise and consult. It would be all the better, too, if an educated native of each of the more numerous sects had a seat at the Board. In matters affected by native prejudices their opinions would be most valuable.

Altogether we look forward with great satisfaction to the prospects of an accurate Census of the population of this great country. Opinions now differ by as much as twenty millions as to the number of the people. While there is this great discrepancy, the most important deductions are marred by the feeling of doubt which steals over every one regarding the accuracy of the figures on which each man bases his theory. To bring the matter more immediately home to our readers in Bombay, we may mention that all the Mortality Returns in our town are based on Dr. Leith's Census, while at the same time those who are best acquainted with the town maintain that the number of the population is not known to within two hundred thousand. The number of deaths on an assumed population of 800,000 may show Bombay to be very unhealthy, whereas if the population is, as many suspect, over 1,000,000, the same number of deaths would denote quite a different state of things. In fact we may be alarmed while Bombay may be very healthy, and, on the other hand, we may be feeling ourselves very secure from disease while at the same time an epidemic may be raging about us. On the accuracy of statistics, therefore, depends in a large measure the welfare of all India. Too much care cannot be taken to secure correct Returns, and we do hope that, as very few questions are to be asked, the answers to them will be thoroughly verified in order to ensure the reliability of the information to be gathered from them.

WE understand that Government has determined to establish a Guzerattee Vernacular Class at the Grant Medical College on the principle of the existing Marathi Class. The Guzerattee pupils, however, will only be sent to Guzerat, which is reasonable. We are glad, but, considering his munificent disposition, not surprised to learn that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier has offered a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem as an earnest of his good wishes. His conduct offers a striking contrast to that of some of his countrymen. Only last year he gave two scholarships for matriculated students, and the year before he presented Rs. 2,000 to the Library; making altogether about £1,000 in three years. Such acts are their own eulogy.

WE regret to find from our Cabul news that the Ameer's proposals to the Kyber Chiefs have been unfavourably received, and that the Pass is again disturbed and "closed." At the present time this state of things is particularly disagreeable to Shere Ali, for there is a battery of guns ready to be sent to him from Peshawur, and he has reason to be anxious about its transmsision. On that account, and on others also, we may be sure he will spare no pains to make the Pass safe; and as he is fully alive to the advantages of trading intercourse it is greatly to be hoped he will be successful. In another quarter, also,—in Kohistan,—has he met with a disappointment. He wanted to disarm the Kohistanees, and sent a Sirdar to them with that object; but though the Sirdar was merely to "negotiate" with them, they cut the subject short by murdering him. There is no doubt about Abdool Rahman Khan's visit to the Russians in Turkistan. He went to Samarkand, where he was the guest of Secunder Khan (who is in the service of the Russians), but beyond a little hospitality his journey brought him no satisfaction. He has in consequence returned southwards, and it was thought he would settle down in Budakshan, he and his deposed uncle having now no resource left them. One of the Ameer's army reforms deserves mention. He intends that any military commandant, placed over a force of more than 500 men, should on no account remain in the same post more than two years. Of course the object is to prevent intrigues. The Ameer's great aim is to hold the military power entirely in his own hands. A system, not unlike the feudal system of the Middle Ages, has hitherto existed, continually bearing the germs of civil war. The Ameer's plan, if successful (and in a great measure it already has been), will bring strength and stability to the Government, and though it creates one great, all-powerful despot, it takes away a multitude of little ones that are far more difficult to bear.

ASSISTANT SURGEON D. O'C. RAY, lately officiating in medical charge of the 17th Native Infantry, is stated to have been appointed Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Fort William.

THE Government of India is said to have requested that all Indian meteoric stones may in future be transmitted to the trustees of the Indian Museum in preference to sending them direct to England.

IT is reported from Singapore that the Governor and Lady Ord had left on a visit to Batavia. The object of the visit is said to be a thorough revision of the present treaty with Holland. Colonel Macpherson has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Settlements.

THE Government of Bengal has, we observe, approved of a proposal made by the Officiating Commissioner of Chittagong, that the perwannahs, &c., issued from the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagoing Hill Tracts, should be written in Arracanese or Mughee instead of in Bengalee, and that the former language should be used by the Deputy Commissioner when addressing all the hillmen in his district.

ALL sorts of rumours are about, says the "Bangalore Herald," as to the exchange between the 18th Hussars and the 16th Lancers. The Hussars do not wish, it is believed, to return to Bangalore, and Colonel Knox is decidedly against it. It is said the regiment at Secundrabad is as well as ever it was, and that it would be a pity if the exchange was ordered on any other than public grounds.

THE Madras Government has, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, sanctioned the grant of a honorarium of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Garthwaite, in recognition of his services in the preparation of Canarese and Malayalum school-books. The grant is made, however, with the reservation, "if funds can be provided for the purpose from the Budget assignment for the current year."

MR. CHAPMAN, of the P. & O. Company's service, Marseilles, reminds a contemporary that "from the month of June the French navigation laws will be so altered that all goods in foreign bottoms will be admitted into France on the same terms as in French bottoms. This will reduce the duty on coffee in English bottoms ten per cent. and is sufficient to account for the revival in the direct trade."

THE ELPHINSTONE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

PROPOSAL OF PURCHASE BY GOVERNMENT.

THE following important document, was yesterday placed by Government at the disposal of the press:—

Bombay Castle, 12th July, 1869.

To the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to propose to you, on behalf of Government, to purchase all the rights, interests, and estate of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company for a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up capital of the Company, such value to be paid in four per cent. stock at the price of 93.

I am directed to add that under the instructions of the Government of India this offer is a final one, and to intimate that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Company should be called to consider the above proposal at as early a date as the Articles of Association of the Company will allow.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Sgd.) M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, 10TH JULY.

The House of Lords, on the report of the Committee, have fixed the date of the disestablishment of the Irish Church to be in May 1871. Bepouse (? The House) offers half a million sterling in lieu of the private endowments, notwithstanding the declaration of Earl Granville that it was not necessary to offer that sum since the Ulster glebes had been retained.

IMPORTANT DEBATE ON THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

In the House of Commons Mr. Eastwick raised a discussion on the Central Asian question, stating that he disapproved furnishing arms and money to Afghanistan, and advocated strengthening our influence with Persia by lending British officers to drill the Persian troops.

Mr. Grant Duff admitted the wisdom of Mr. Eastwick's recommendation, but said the idea of Russia invading India was preposterous. The policy to which the Indian Government looked forward for security was to promote peace among its neighbours, to strengthen the North West Frontier, to foster the trade with Central Asia, and to make our rule in India sympathetic.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he approved of the discussion and deprecated any mystery about our policy. He was in favour of our avoiding entangling alliances by strengthening Afghanistan, in order to deprive Russia of any temptation of interference, and he would endorse Mr. Grant Duff's views concerning our policy.

Mr. Gladstone concluded the discussion and said, to show that England ruled her subject countries beneficially the interview in March with the Ameer of Afghanistan took place, but that did not involve us in any kind of engagement.

Russia had expressed her opinion that Afghanistan should be regarded as a neutral zone, between her own and British influence.

THE ABYSSINIAN COMMISSION.

The Abyssinian Commission assembled yesterday, when General Jamieson, who prepared the estimates, was examined.

General Sir Augustus Spencer has appointed Captain Stephenson his Military Secretary.

The Homeward Bombay Mail of the 22nd June reached Suez on the 9th instant.

LONDON, 8TH JULY, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 7th July show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..£9,750,000 Dec..£500,000
Bills discounted ....£17,375,000 ,, ... ——
Cash........ .....£19,875,000 Inc..£250,000

At the Periodical Biddings to-day for Government Bills on India the minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10⅞d. Tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. receive 66 per cent. (The amounts of the allotments are unintelligible.)

LONDON, 9TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The ships Venus, Sandringham, Sceptre, Sam Mendel, Twentcher and Hatfield have arrived from Bombay.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 12TH JULY, 8-55 A.M.

THE Mikado's troops have taken Matmai. Hakodate was to have been immediately attacked. A conspiracy has been discovered at Soochow to set up another Taiping rebellion. Silk market at Shanghai was opened on 10th June. Foochow tea market has not yet been opened.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 18TH JUNE.

THE absurd attempts at rioting, to which the revolutionary reputation of Paris has naturally caused the rest of Europe to attribute so much more importance than they really possessed, having been effectually put an end to by the activity of the authorities and the indignant contempt of the public, the examining magistrates have been hard at work, during the last few days, trying to ascertain the degree of culpability of the thousand and forty individuals captured by the police during the senseless disturbances. The tactics of the police authorities—who had been directed to do their utmost to prevent loss of life, or serious bodily injury, in putting an end to the riots—consisted in surrounding the various centres of disturbance with an overwhelming military force, massed, out of sight, in the various contiguous streets. The *maire* of the disturbed ward then proceeded, wearing his official scarf, to the edge of the crowd, and read, three times over, the legal formulæ calling on those present to disperse. In each case, the crowd—consisting of the dregs of the populace, with a numerous sprinkling of the women and children of the neglected classes, men in blouses not known to the locality, hot-headed students, and well-dressed people bent on enjoying the spectacle of a row—persistently refused to disperse; and the troops, advancing simultaneously upon the crowd, caught the latter as completely as a mouse in a trap. The police then captured, right and left, everybody they could lay their hands on, and marched their captives straight off to the Fort of Bicêtre, and the other places of preliminary detention in or near the capital. From two to five hundred individuals were thus snapped up and summarily disposed of by the guardians of order. On each occasion, the capturing of some among the crowd led to an immediate scamper of the rest; so that each centre of disturbance was speedily cleared. Patrols of soldiers and of the mounted police continued to "promenade" the disturbed thoroughfares for a day or two; the sight of the public force, and the disgust so openly and energetically expressed by all the residents, sufficed to bring the whole attempt to a speedy and bloodless termination. In some of the streets the residents turned out to aid the police and the military in getting hold of the rioters; the inmates of the houses cheering the soldiers as they came past. The appearance of the Emperor and Empress was hailed with enthusiastic manifestations of satisfaction; the people crowding about their open carriage with eager acclamations, the windows being everywhere filled with smiling faces and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. A second drive of the Imperial pair, a day or two since, through the workmen's quarters, brought forth demonstrations of welcome equally significant. In all cases the greater number of the prisoners appears to consist of mere lookers-on. At Bicêtre, where about 900 had been lodged, over 600 have already been discharged; and the neighbourhood of the Fort has been consequently resounding for the last few days with the joyous songs of the released captives. Only those are retained for trial against whom some actual fact of violence has been proved; the magistrates being evidently desirous of reducing the results of the foolish affair to the smallest possible proportions. Those who have been guilty of actual violence are sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a few days to a couple of months. These punishments having been discussed a few days ago, in presence of the Prince Imperial, by persons who blamed them as being too lenient, he replied, "It is very easy for you to say that such a sentence is too lenient; but if you had a wife and children dependent on your labour for their support, you would probably find a two months' imprisonment to be a much more serious affair than you seem to consider it." It appears tolerably certain that the whole affair has been got up by parties whose share in the matter will be made evident by the investigations now being carried on. All the prisoners who are proved to have taken an active part in the rioting declare that they were accosted by some one, not known to them, who offered them the sum of twelve francs and a half, saying, "*Do you want a broom?*" and that, having understood the question to imply that their help was needed to sweep away the existing order of things, they went off to join the other "sweepers."

Among other rediculous incidents of the affair is that of Gustave Doré, the eminent painter, and illustrator of Dante, of Don Quixotte, &c., who, having strolled out in his painter's *blouse*, to look on, found in his pocket, on returning to his studio, a five franc piece, which was not there when he left home, and which must have been slipped into his pocket by some unknown party, probably under the impression that he, too, might be ready to use the "broom." A little conversation between a mistress of a petty grocer's shop and one of her customers, repeated to me by the latter, is so characteristic of the habits of thought of too many of the uneducated classes here, that it may be taken as a tolerable sample of their way of thinking.

"You want some pepper? Well, you are just in time; for I'm going to shut up my shop, and take my children off to the Boulevard to see what is going on."

"You had much better stay at home, and look after your business! A riot is not the proper place for a woman, and still less for young children. You'll only get yourself into trouble."

"No, no; we shan't get hurt. Besides, we want a revolution. Everything is dear; house-rent is dear; bread is dear; meat is dear. Things can't stay as they are."

"But a revolution would only make things dearer. It would stop trade, and drive away the foreigners, who are your best customers."

"No, no; we want a revolution. We want a new Emperor. We've had this man eighteen years; that's a long time. We must have a new Emperor; and then things will be cheaper."

No fewer than forty-two thousand foreign visitors, as we learn by the railway-journal, did actually rush away from Paris at the beginning of the outbreak, dreading what might be in the wind; an exodus which, joined to the extraordinary continuance of cold and wet, is cheating the Paris tradespeople out of a large portion of their usual profits. Some few houses, despite the unpleasant excitement of the time, have been giving dinners and musical *soirées*, the latter, especially, having been in some cases exceedingly brilliant and successful. The theatres have been in rather a languishing condition; most of the novelties lately brought out being of little mark, and not of a quality to attract the public.

The Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, and His Highness the Viceroy, are the objects of much attention at the Tuileries and in the higher circles of the "upper-ten thousand." The Viceroy, on reaching Paris with his sons and suite, was met at the station by a bevy of court carriages and officials, and conveyed to the Palace of the Elysée; whence, an hour afterwards, he proceeded to the Tuileries to pay his respects to the Emperor and Empress. In the course of the afternoon their Majesties returned the Viceroy's visit at the Elysée. The Emperor's way of "doing the hospitable" to the sovereigns who visit him contrasts somewhat strikingly with the way in which such personages are treated in London. During the stay of his guests at the delightful palace so dear to the First Napoleon, carriages, horses, servants, a sumptuous table, and the entire service of the palace, even to the linen, are entirely provided by the Emperor. Every department of the housekeeping at the Elysée is superintended by the officers of the imperial household, one of the most important branches of whose service is that known as "The Department of the Linen of the Crown." This department does not include the body linen of the imperial family (which is looked after by their own personal attendants) but merely the linen used in the household arrangements of the various official residences belonging to the Crown, viz., Compiègne, Fontainebleau, Saint Cloud, the imperial villas at Vichy and Biarritz, and the Palace of the Tuileries and the Elysée. The "Department of the Crown Linen" was instituted, as a special service, by Louis XIII., and has always been maintained as such by succeeding monarchs, and comprises collections of linen of great value, although now reduced to very much narrower limits than those assigned to it by the pompous vanity of preceding reigns. Among the curious relics of other days preserved in the offices of this department are some damask napkins used by Louis XIV., and having the portrait of "*Le Roi Soleil*" on horseback, with the well-known peruke that hid the great wen, on the top of his head, woven in the pattern of each. The same collection comprises sets of "inexpressibles" worn by the same rare mixture of pride and vanity; and the sheets between which Louis XVIII. died. It seems that the Great Emperor always slept in sheets of fine Holland; the restored Bourbon kings, in sheets of linen cambric; that Napoleon III. sleeps in plain sheets of ordinary linen, and the Empress in similar ones with a large crown and the cyphers N. E. embroidered on the "turndown." The Crown Linen is now composed only of about 30,000 articles, comprising 5,000 sheets, various categories of table-cloths and pillow-cases, bathing gowns, dressing gowns, toilet-towels, table-napkins, tea-cloths, aprons, kitchen-towels, and packing-cloths. The amount expended annually in washing is about £5,000; the washing has been for several generations as a sort of heir-loom in the same family. While the Court remains at the Tuileries, clean linen is delivered there twice a week; each supply comprising from 1,000 to 1,100 articles. To the Palace of Fontainebleau is sent from 800 to 1,000 pairs of sheets, 1,025 dozens of toilet and table-napkins, 900 table-cloths of all qualities, 300 aprons, and so on; the other residences receiving according to the length and ceremony of the stay made by the imperial family. Among the table-cloths for the imperial table are some large enough for seating 200 guests, each of which, when folded, offers a volume thirty centimeters high by fifty centimeters square. The supplies of linen usually form thirty to forty large bales; of a total of about 2,300 lbs.

The Viceroy has just received from King William a magnificent porcelain vase from the Royal Manufactory at Berlin, with a blue ground, the medallion representing a scene from Tieck's exquisite story "The Elves," copied after Steinbruck. The vase is six feet high, and mounted in magnificent gilt bronze. According to rumour, the Viceroy is not destined to be very successful in his invitations to the various sovereigns to be present at the inauguration of the Canal; the various crowned heads expressing sympathy with the event, but declaring themselves to be unable to quit their dominions at the time appointed for the ceremony. Rumour farther hints that this ill-success may be caused by a doubt whether the said invitations should not rather be issued by the Sultan as the Suzerain of Egypt, and the supreme arbiter of everything connected with the undertaking, and the guarantee of perpetual neutrality for the Canal which the Viceroy is understood to be trying to obtain from the various European powers.

The four splendid players, who have been performing quatuors here with so much success, received last week a letter from the young King of Bavaria, directing them to proceed at once to Lucerne, where Dr. Wagner is staying, and to give a serenade to the author of *Rienzi* and *Tannhauser* on his birth-day. The four *virtuoses* set off at once for Lucerne, arriving there on the appointed day; and as soon as night came on, executed, with the splendid perfection for which they are renowned, three of Beethoven's most magnificent *quatuors*, viz., the one in A. and the two in C. The inventor of the "Music of the Future" came out, on the conclusion of the performance, and embraced the players in true French style; complimenting them in high-flown words on the perfection with which they had "rendered the most sublime pages of the Master of Masters." All of which is very pretty, considering that one of Wagner's best known books falls foul of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, and the rest of the great German composers, whom he accuses of sensualizing and degrading the musical art!

The approaching conclave for which Pope and Cardinals are preparing so busily at Rome, and at which are expected 922 Archbishops and Bishops (of whom about 600 are of Latin races), is beginning to call forth various symptoms of hostile opinion among the Catholics themselves. The *sommités* of the French church are by no means pleased with the intention to erect the doctrines of Papal Infallibility, the Temporal Power of the Papacy, and the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, into dogmas of the faith; the Austrian jurisconsults are busy examining fifty-two points of Austrian law in reference to the coming assembly; and the Catholics of Coblenz have just sent to the Bishop of Treves a remonstrance against the intention to make articles of faith of the three propositions in question: they protest against the direction which the Jesuits are endeavouring to impress on the approaching Council, by inducing it to defend the doctrines of the *Syllabus*, which "are at variance with the entire current of modern civilization," and declare that the Catholic faith, being perfect and complete, has no need of any new dogmas.

It is rumoured that the Emperor, detained in town by the elections and the disorders now happily over, and having to open the short parliamentary session which is convened for the latter part of this month, will give up the usual visit to Fontainebleau. The imperial visit to Corsica, it is now stated, will not be made until September; as it is not the centenary of the birth of the first Emperor, but that of the annexation of Corsica to France, that is to be celebrated by the visit of the imperial family.

Lord Lyons has just gone to London to give his vote in the House of Lords on the Irish Church Bill.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERSHIP OF SIND.

"WE are glad to be able to announce," says the *Sindian*, "that the appointment of Judicial Commissioner in Sind has been offered to Mr. Pinhey, C.S., now in England. This able officer distinguished himself greatly in Rutnagherry, during the mutinies, by his presence of mind and discretion; and his numerous friends have been greatly disappointed in not seeing his name amongst those lately honoured by C.B. ships, or the Order of the Star of India. As a Judge, his known ability and great patience have earned him an enduring good fame;—and this province may be congratulated, if she secure, for the head of the Judicial Department, an officer so conspicuous, as being, at once, 'brave,' discreet, and impartial."

SMOKING IN BED.—A gentleman living at Perambore having gone to bed the other night, with a cigar in his mouth was aroused some time later by finding his bed on fire. After some difficulty the flames were put out without doing as much damage as they might have done. Beyond being somewhat scorched and singed the young gentleman sustained no damage. He has since, we learn, turned an anti-tobacconist!—*Madras Athenæum.*

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

FROM A LADY'S POINT OF VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find reading the newspaper to be about the only daily recurring event of my life out here which is not monotonous, since it admits of greater variety than a dinner or a drive, and occurs at a time of day which would otherwise hang on my hands more heavily than any lead. After four years' reading of the daily papers in Bombay, I am forced to the conclusion that our Municipal Commissioner is at once the most useful and the best abused man in the island, and the recent reports of the meetings of the Justices of the Peace have been so diverting that I only wish they would meet oftener and sit longer, and make more speeches. But, amused as I am, I cannot help thinking that much that is said at these meetings, and echoed more or less loudly by the Press, is excessively unjust. So far from agreeing with the liberal sentiment so courteously expressed by Mr. Pratt, that it is "absurd to thank the Municipal Commissioner for anything," I am disposed to thank him for a great deal, and not least for the very determined way in which he holds on his course quite regardless of reproach and abuse.

The chief charges brought against him seem to be that the Municipal expenditure is by him made to exceed the Municipal income; that when there are absolutely no funds he creates them by borrowing; and that he improves the condition of the people in spite of themselves. This last complaint was really pathetic in the mouth of a Native Justice who lamented over new markets, a well-lighted town, an active Health Department, and a wholesome water supply, complaining that the English made fortunes—he did not say how, and was altogether not so explicit on the point as I should have liked him to be—and went home to enjoy them, leaving the natives of the place to pass their whole lives under these improved conditions! In the Western world there is a proverb to the effect that "nothing succeeds like success," but here success has not vindicated itself.

I should like to give you my own view of the state of things, premising that I am not a Justice of the Peace, nor ever likely to be, since I believe "Tony Lumpkin's Aunt" is the only precedent for she-justices.

I cannot help seeing the changes that have been wrought in Bombay since I came here first, four years ago, and rejoicing that darkness, filth, pestilence, mutinous sweepers, and other nameless abominations exist now only as fondly-cherished memories in the minds of Mr. Crawford's opponents.

I wish I could say anything for the improvements of the roads, but the state of my carriage wheels renders that impossible. I know a nice little town in England, that was paved a hundred years ago on so cunning a principle, that all the wear and tear falls upon the vehicles, while the roads remain uninjured to this day, and wheel tax thus includes road tax. Here the roads and the wheels go to pieces together, and our real wheel tax is the frequently recurring bill for carriage repairs! The roads frequented by the cotton carts are of course the most ruinous, and I think it would be a good thing if every cart carrying cotton paid a weekly toll to the Municipality, the money to be expended monthly on the repair of the Girgaum, Esplanade, and Colaba roads. But when I have complained of the roads, I have done grumbling.

Mr. Crawford is abused like a pickpocket because there is more money spent upon the town than its yearly income. Now this in Bombay seems to me very funny, because this is the place, of all others, where if our incomes are small and inadequate to our necessities, we go into debt. What would become of us if we did not? Where would be our horses, our carriages, and our champagne? And he is reproached that his improvements are costly, as though everything worth having were not out here—the very air we breathe being in many places not the free gift of heaven, but bought by a punkahwallah's wages.

The outcry against the scheme for an additional water supply, on account of its expense, makes me laugh bitterly at the mean souls who consider health and life too dear if valued at their weight in rupees! It seems to me that a despotically paternal Government ought to step in here, to say in effect, "You *shall* have plenty of water, and you shall pay for it too"—and forthwith begin the work.

The native landlords whine about the taxes on house property being intolerable burdens. If they would reduce their rents they would have to pay on less value, and we, their tenants, should be the gainers also. I think I am a little disposed to sympathise with the distress of some of the native papers. It must be so very hard to have the traditions of centuries ruthlessly interfered with; not to know what you are going to die of, when for years it has been comfortably certain to be either cholera or fever; and to be drained, and disinfected, and made healthy, wholesome, and decent against your will all at once! It is contemptible too, rather like a fractious child crying over its tub, and merits the reproof of the nursery rhyme:

> "What! cry when I wash you,
> Not wish to be clean?—
> Fie! go in the corner,
> Not fit to be seen."

It seems to me a thing to be a little proud of that Bombay has now markets that would be an ornament to any town in England, in exchange for the festering dens in which the nefarious operations called marketing used to be transacted by our butlers. If the "penny wise and pound foolish" system advocated by some had been carried out, we should neither have had these nor the Bandora slaughterhouses, and, far as we still are from the "Roast Beef of Old England," we were a good deal farther from it in the days when our meat was we know not what animal, nor where slaughtered, nor when, nor how. These markets, bearing the name of Arthur Crawford, will be his memorial. As a woman, I have nothing to do with the business details of the Municipality, but there is one fact which strikes me as very much in Mr. Crawford's favour, and which I take to be proof that, in spite of the querulous objections made by a few, the majority of the Justices know when they are well served, and this is, that he was re-chosen as Municipal Commissioner after he had held that post for three years. Bombay has before her a future quite incompatible with the filth and squalor which would certainly result from the penurious Municipal expenditure advocated by the disaffected party, and should be congratulated on having at this time such a public servant as the Municipal Commissioner. An officer less unscrupulously—I use the word advisedly, and mean it as a compliment—energetic than Mr. Crawford would scarcely have done so much in the face of so many difficulties. What his opposers call his recklessness is the very quality that more than any other has led to his success, and I think his friends will never forget that he undertook a work worthy of being included among the labours of Hercules when he was made Municipal Commissioner in 1865, and that he performed it.

> "A glorious gift is Prudence;
> And they are useful friends
> Who never make beginnings
> Till they can see the ends;
> But give us now and then a man
> That we may make him King,
> Just to scorn the consequence,
> And just to DO THE THING!"

The talk about debt does not frighten me—not even the "unascertained" old debt. There is a larger and older debt in England called the "National," that does no one any harm—is, indeed, a source of income to many, and I have no doubt that the Municipal one here might be utilised in the same way. But that is business, and I know nothing of it.

I am quite prepared to be told that my views are not logical, that I have not thoroughly studied the facts of the case, and that the feminine mind is incapable of dealing with the intricacies of the subject. This I know is the ordinary masculine way of disposing of any woman's statement found disagreeable, but I am so accustomed to it that it makes no impression upon me, and I think I am right to judge by results, while I am convinced that no price is too heavy to pay for a process which has made this island, once the unhealthiest and foulest place in Western India, wholesome and habitable.

PORTIA.

THE FEVERS OF BENGAL.

DR. SMITH'S brief report on the fevers of Bengal, in reply to a memorial on the subject, is extremely emphatic. Of one village—the worst—he says—

"Here is a concentration of everything that is insanitary. Dr. Thompson and I, after being in the village for about ten minutes, both began to suffer from headache, and to experience general discomfort. Near the centre of the village is a tree upon which we observed numerous vultures' nests; the birds themselves were looking down unscared, upon the festering scene below, which is literally a lair only fit for the wildest beasts of prey."

The report is more like one describing a plague spot than an agricultural province.—*Indian Daily News.*

COTTON PROSPECTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

WE are glad to be able to publish the following promptly-written and satisfactory report:—

From H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, to the Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. Dated 12th July 1869.

SIR,—As numerous enquiries have been addressed to me during the past week regarding the weather and the harvest prospects in Central India, it would appear desirable that, before the mail leaves, your Chamber should be in possession of the following information, received by telegraph last night, which will relieve the anxiety felt regarding the cotton crop of the Central Provinces and the Berars.

The Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner West Berar (Sheogaon) telegraphs under date July 11, 4 P.M.:—

"Rainfall 93 cents within last three days. Crops narrowly saved. Prospects now good."

The Assistant, East Berar (Oomrawuttee) reports, July 11, 10 A.M.:—

"Light, partial rain since Wednesday. Crops have not suffered yet."

From Hinginghat the following telegram was received, July 11, 10 A.M.:—

"Crop promises well here. Rain during week nearly two inches. Reports from Arvee and Wurdah not good, but recent partial showers have saved the cotton."

Previous to the week to which these reports refer the state of the weather had given occasion for some alarm. The monsoon broke on the 19th of June, and during the following days nearly three inches of rain fell at Sheogaon and the neighbourhood; the fall at Oomrawuttee being about the same.

Further East, at Hingunghat and throughout the Wurdah valley, down as far as Chandah, sufficient rain fell, and the cultivators were satisfied with the weather.

Cotton sowings were then commenced and the greater part of the seed was soon got into the ground.

On the 24th, however, the rain cleared off, and from that date up to the period to which these telegrams refer, the days were hot and dry, and it was apprehended that a continuance of the unseasonable weather would scorch up the plants and render a second sowing necessary.

The timely rain saved the crop, and the prospects are now favourable.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

8TH JULY.

LAST night, at about half-past ten, rain descended in large drops, and at 12 o'clock it ceased; the fall amounting, according to pluviometrical registration, to 2 inches and 30 cents. The cantonment is now dotted with sheets of water. Sandy soil has, however, considerable absorbing power, and if we are not supplied soon with more rain, the moisture will disappear rapidly. The fact of the weather being indescribably close, is regarded by weather-wise folk as a very favourable circumstance with respect to more rain. The agricultural classes are supremely happy; they made a general rush to their fields this morning with bullocks and ploughs.

The complaint of the vakeel, Chuggun Lukmichund, against the Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Cooverjee, was re-heard this day by the Magistrate, Mr. Borrodaile, and dismissed for want of proof. The vakeel is dissatisfied with the decision.

The General has asked the Hindoo population in camp, through the Cantonment Magistrate, whether they can't remove their temple to some other place, and received a reply in the negative. An unfortunate idea has got abroad that Government wish to do away with caste. Some of the ignorant natives are stupid enough to believe any idle story. It would, I think, be judicious on the part of Government to disabuse the minds of a large population in this respect.

RAJCOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6TH JULY.

WE have been without rain for more than a fortnight, and agricultural operations have consequently, in many parts, been suspended. Strong westerly winds prevail, which drift away the clouds that sometimes gather.

A village under talooka Gondul was plundered a few days ago by a band of armed dacoits, Sindees it is believed, who had been thrown out of employment. In a former communication I showed cause for the urgent necessity there exists for the deportation, from the province, of all foreign mercenaries whose services were dispensed with by any of the chiefs; but as no action appears to have been taken in the matter, I would again call the attention of Government to the subject with a view to the adoption of immediate remedial measures, so necessary for the security of life and property.

It is amusing to us here to learn from your own columns, as well as from the columns of some of the vernacular papers, that the Chief of Gondul is leading so active a life at Bombay, and at times I cannot help asking myself the question—Can this be the real Chief who is doing all this, or is it somebody personating him? It may be unkind of me to entertain such suspicions, but, as I am in a manner intimately acquainted with the habits of Thakoor Sugramjee, his reported proceedings at Bombay stagger me somewhat. I suppose the next thing we may hear of the Thakoor of Gondul is, that he has obtained a seat in the Legislative Council!

The following notice, addressed by the Political Agent to the Chiefs in the province, in which the extension of arboriculture is recommended, has been published in a late number of the *Kattyawar Agency Gazette*:—

"The great benefits likely to arise from forests were explained to you, and planting of trees on the sides of new roads and small plantations elsewhere was recommended to your earnest attention, on 8th November 1866, and again on the 10th June last. I am not aware that this advice, given for the great good of your own country, has yet been followed.

"The season of planting having returned, I again call your particular attention to this subject, and hope my present recommendation will meet with better success."

If the theory be true, that trees attract moisture, the offering to landholders of a *bonus* for every hundred trees planted in their estates will prove more effective than any suggestions or advice that may be given them, because the minds of such people in this province are so constituted, that mere words unaccompanied by something substantial do not produce any impression.

Owing to the absence of rain the price of cereals has risen considerably, and unless there be a fall or two in a few days, I apprehend great distress will prevail.

THE MADRAS SAPPERS.

THE Adjutant General has submitted for the consideration of the Madras Government a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Prendergast, V.C., Commandant of the Sappers and Miners, suggesting that a certain number of engineer officers should be sent out from England annually for employment with the Madras Sappers and Miners. The corps is under-officered, being short of its complement by eleven. It is remarked by Colonel Prendergast that to an ambitious soldier, few more tempting careers can be held out than a tour of service with the Madras Sappers. Had any engineer officer who arrived in this country in 1851-52, remained with the Sappers till now, he would, in all probability, have already gained five war medals—viz., those for Burmah, Persia, the Mutiny, China, and Abyssinia, besides any special rewards that he might have earned for himslf. In the hope of maintaining the prestige of the corps, and of emulating the deeds of the Sappers in former wars, it may be assumed that many young officers of the Royal Engineers will elect for military service with the Madras Sappers, if the option of joining the corps be granted to them. The Adjutant General stated in reply that paragrgph 2, sections 2 of Royal Engineer Orders, dated Horse Guards, 1st July, 1862, directed that, as a rule young officers of engineers from the head-quarters of the Sappers and Miners on arrival in an Indian presidency, should serve with them until transferred to some other duty at their own request; but for some years past this rule has been discontinued, and these officers have at once been nominated to appointments in the Public Works Department. As there are no qualified captains or subalterns of the Staff Corps or local service available for appointment to the Sappers and Miners as formerly, all officers being required for regimental appointments, His Excellency Lieutenant General McCleverty recommended that Government would move the home authorities to send out Royal Engineer officers to be appointed to the Sappers, and that the ruling of the Horse Guards' order in question, may be carried out in the case of every officer of Royal Engineers arriving at Madras hereafter. Under these circumstances the local authorities have resolved that until further orders all young officers of Royal Engineers shall, on his first arrival in this presidency, be placed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for employment with the Sappers and Miners. The subject has been referred for the consideration and sanction of the Secretary of State for India.—*Madras Mail.*

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SUSPECTED EMBEZZLEMENT IN A CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

SERIOUS discrepancies have, within the last three months, come to light in the accounts of the *Calcutta Gazette*, which are kept in the office of the Bengal Secretariat. Two of the native clerks who were principally concerned in the business of receiving and accounting for the cash for the copies of the *Gazette* sold to the public, and for private advertisements inserted in it, have been suspended. A warrant has since issued for the apprehension of one of them. In the meanwhile we understand the accounts themselves are undergoing a thorough scrutiny by Mr. Ryland, the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, aided by an experienced auditor.—*Englishman.*

INDIGO PROSPECTS.

THE following, which we quote from the *Indian Daily News*, gives better hopes of indigo, so far as the locality is concerned to which it refers :—

"Tirhoot, 6th July.—To-day closes the first ten days of the rains, and up to date it has been day by day continuously raining. The earth is well saturated, and the consequence may be guessed—every prospect for first-rate crops of the season. Where the water has not stood, the indigo has nothing improved, and the out-turn will be far better than was at one time expected. Where the drainage is defective, of course the plant has suffered. Within the next week every factory will begin manufacturing."

IMPENDING FAMINE.

SERIOUS apprehensions of an impending famine in Gujerat, Kattiawar, Marwar, and Rajpootana on account of the total absence of rain this year have caused a panic among the people. From the reports that ave come to our hands from these quarters it appears that there has hardly been any rain in these parts of the country. Prices of corn have greatly risen and the dearth of grass and fodder causes a dreadful havoc among the cattle. Large bands of predatory clans are prowling in the vicinity of villages and cities to plunder the people. In Vudnugger, we hear, a few days ago an attack was made by this class of freebooters—driven to it by sheer want and destitution—on the poor villagers. In this state of things we think the police authorities should be more than usually watchful t protect the life and property of poor villagers in such times of scarcity and want.—*Mitrodaya, July* 11.

PRINCE AZIM JAH'S DEBTS.

"WE understand," says the *Madras Mail*, "that out of seventy-two of the secured creditors who have claims against His Highness Prince Azim Jah's estates, both real and personal, sixty-nine have consented to grant a release, provided the amounts which they have agreed to take are paid to them. The accepted amount aggregates to Rs. 11,81,991, while those unaccepted amount to Rs. 18,000. These debts are exclusive of the fifteen lacs of rupees which Mr. Clarence Roberts was appointed by Government to inquire into, and the settlement of which has not yet been completed. With regard to the secured creditors, the Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends were requested to consult the Government solicitor as to whether the release granted would be sufficient against all creditors. The Government solicitor was of opinion that it was not sufficient against those who held material property, *i. e.*, such as houses and lands, gold and silver materials, but against the others it was sufficient."

A COLLECTOR'S THEORY ON RAIN.

MR. POGSON, the Government Astronomer at Madras, lately addressed a letter to the Board of Revenue calling their attention to the fact that in those districts where large tracts of forests had before existed, and where, consequently, there had been large falls of rain, the amount of rain had considerably diminished, if it had not entirely kept away by those forests having been either thinned or completely removed. He therefore suggested that the Board should encourage, if not insist on, the cultivation of topes and forests in various districts. This letter of Mr. Pogson's was, we understand, sent round to the several Collectors for their opinions on the subject. Various answers were received. One Collector, however, said he entirely differed with the Government Astronomer in his theory about rain. The Collector's experience was at variance with that of Mr. Pogson. The former had always observed that in the valleys, where wood was comparatively scarce, much rain fell, while on the mountain-tops, where dense forests abounded, there was hardly a drop of rain!—*Madras Athenæum.*

STEAMER REPORTS.

BUSHIRE, 11th 7-12 P.M.—Mail steamer Cashmere from Lingah arrived.

GALLE, 12th, 6-20 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

GUADUR, 12th, 6-15 A.M.—Mail steamer Maharatta leaving for Kurrachee.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 12th, 9-38 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind calm, thermometer 80, barometer 29·92, rain 52 cents.

COCHIN, 12th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·954, rain 1 inch 60 cents, sky cumulus.

VINGORLA, 12th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 84, rain 43 cents.

KOLAPORE, 12th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 85.

CANNANORE, 12th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west strong, thermometer 77, barometer 29·916, rain 2 inches 82 cents.

TUTICORIN, 12th, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 91, barometer 29·90.

MANGALORE, 12th, 12-15 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west by north, thermometer 85·25, rain 25 cents.

PAUMBEN, 12th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 89, barometer 29·8.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLIC WORKS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the extracts from the Administration Report of the Public Works Department of this Presidency for the year 1868-69, in your paper of to-day, I find this paragraph :—

> *New High Court.*—The submission of the plans and estimates for the new High Court has been delayed on account of the difficulty of providing all the accommodation required for the sum fixed by the Government of India, viz., 12 lakhs. It is feared that the estimate cannot be reduced below 14 lakhs, although the size of the building has been reduced as much as possible

The P. W. D. rates are proverbially high, and the fact that it cannot do the work required for the sum named is no proof whatever that the work cannot be done for the money. Would it not be well in this case that tenders for building the new High Court should be asked for? There are contractors in Bombay quite able to carry out the work, and I have little doubt it could be done by them without exceeding the 12 lakhs. At any rate, that the possibility of saving two lakhs makes the experiment well worth trying, is the opinion of one who is

NOT A CONTRACTOR.

Bombay, 12th July

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Baroda, Captain A. Parish, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs. Hallett, Lieutenant C. J. Johnston, Mrs. J. D. C. Wallace, and Mrs. Perse.
For Marseilles—Colonel French.
For Aden—Mr. A. K. Erance, Mr. J. J. DeGame.
For Suez—Mr. J. Rose.

SALUTE.—A salute was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday morning on account of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor.

THE WEATHER.—The Master Attendant yesterday caused the signal flag No. 4,129 to be hoisted, warning the shipping to clear hawse.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.—We learn that the Raja of Jumkhundee has subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards the testimonial to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.

H.M.S. JUMNA was hauled out of dock on Saturday, and H.M.S. Malabar hauled in on Sunday for refit and overhaul.

KURRACHEE SHIPPING.—The ship Quatre Bras, Captain Westerbeld, took her departure on July 6 for Hongkong, with a cargo of cotton.—*Sindian.*

THE "DECCAN HERALD" appeared yesterday in an altered and much improved shape. It is now printed on a large four-paged sheet. Its appearance is very creditable.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The seamen of the wrecked ship Great Northern who participated in the money subscribed for the mate of that ship, desire us to express on their behalf their gratitude to the subscribers to the fund.

CHOLERA IN DAMAUN.—We regret to learn from a private letter that cholera is at present seriously prevalent at Damaun. The Governor of the place personally visits the parties attacked with the epidemic and furnishes them with the cholera mixture, &c.

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—We learn from the weather report of the Canara collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th June, that the sowing operations were in progress. There was a scanty fall of rain during the fortnight. Cholera and fever prevailed in almost all the talookas.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY, C. S. I.—We learn that the members of the Parsee Gymnasium have presented a suitable address to Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney (the patron of the institution) congratulating him on his recent nomination to be a Companion of the Ord of the Star of India.

SUB-COLLECTORATE OF COLABA.—The weather report of the sub-collectorate of Colaba, for the fortnight ending 30th June, informs us that the crops were doing well. The transplanting operations had, however, been delayed for want of rain. Disease amongst cattle in a few villages of the talookas of Penn and Mangoon was reported.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest on Sunday last at the Morgue, Camateepoora, touching the death of Bheema, woman. Deceased was walking by the side of a well at Nepean road, when, in looking behind to see her child who was following her, she slipped into the well. The unfortunate woman was taken out and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but she died on the way. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

SHIPPING AT PONDICHERRY.—There are over a dozen ships lying at anchor in the Pondicherry roads just now. Two of them, the Ensign and Anna, are engaged to take emigrants to Reunion. The Nelusko, arrived recently from Bordeaux, has, we are told in the plain matter-of-fact language of the *Bulletin Commercial*, "approvisionné notre place de liquides de toutes sortes." It is quite refreshing to read such a notice this weather.—*Madras Mail.*

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS.—The *Madras Mail* has the following paragraph :—The Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Division reports to Government that the officer commanding the 35th Regiment Native Infantry garrisoning Vepery, had, in a letter, complained of the great want of water in his regimental lines, and suggested the trial of two of Norton's patent Abyssinian tube wells. The Government replied that they have no funds to meet the cost of the tube wells, but authorized the Superintending Engineer to purchase them if he can provide the requisite amount from his allotment for minor new military works.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Major Milford, commanding H. M.'s 2nd Grenadier Regiment, addressed a letter to the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday, in which he reported that an aggravated assault had been committed by a private in his regiment named Tattia Dhokia, with a bayonet, against the person of his wife. The man was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, and was charged with committing an assault against the person of his wife, Rajoo. The woman appeared before the Magistrate and expressed her unwillingness to proceed against her husband. The Magistrate therefore discharged the prisoner.

DEATH FROM THE EFFECTS OF OPIUM.—Yesterday an adjourned inquest was held at Shaik Memon Street concerning the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about eleven years, named Mirjamull Guneshdass. It appeared that the deceased had been suffering from cough with pains in the chest. On the 28th ultimo, after taking his meals, consisting of doll, bread and water, he became ill and complained of great difficulty of breathing. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the case was considered hopeless. He was therefore taken back to his house, where he died the same day. Dr. Lyon, from a chemical analysis of matter vomited by the deceased, was of opinion that death resulted from a poisonous dose of opium. Verdict:—The deceased died from the effects of an overdose of opium, but there is no evidence to show whether it was administered or taken voluntarily.

H. E. LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA gives the first of a series of farewell evening parties to-morrow evening at his official residence.—*Deccan Herald, July* 12.

BARRACK MASTER TOFFT, having reported his arrival under instructions from division head quarters, is, placed in charge of the Poona Circle Barrack office.—*Ibid.*

THE THAKOOR OF GODALCH, Kattywar, with a hundred and fifty followers, has arrived in Poona, on a special visit to His Excellency the Governor. The Sawasthan of Godalch yields an annual revenue of 12 lacs of rupees.—*Ibid.*

THE KATRIJ TUNNEL.—To avoid accidents and stoppages by the falling of debris in future, the Chief Engineer T. W. W. has determined to have iron arches placed inside the Katrij tunnel instead of brick ones. We have no doubt that the work will be pucka when this is done.—*Ibid.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear that an accident of a very serious nature happened at the Kurrukwasla works on the afternoon of Friday last. It appears that whilst the foundation of one of the bridges was being laid, a large quantity of masonry work fell down, killing three natives on the spot and seriously injuring five others.—*Ibid.*

PRIZE READINGS.—We understand that a prize has been offered, for the best reading such as those given at the Penny Readings, and that the competition, which is open to European soldiers, will take place at the Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening next at 4 P.M. We have not heard what the prize is to consist of, nor the name of the gentleman who has so kindly offered it.—*Ibid.*

NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COORLAWALLA'S INSOLVENCY.

A SPECIAL sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday—Mr. Justice Westropp, Commissioner—for the purpose of proceeding with the final hearing of the petition of this insolvent whose case has been so often before the Court.

Mr. Macpherson appeared in support of the petition. Mr. Marriott appeared to oppose on behalf of the trustees of S. & N. Nanabhoy; and Messrs. Hormusjee Shapoorjee Chotie, Dhunjeebhoy Jewanjee Dessai, and Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy Caranja appeared in person.

Mr. Marriott said that his first ground of objection was that the insolvent had fraudulently concealed part of his property with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors under section 50 of the Insolvency Act; and the particular instances he would state were these :—(1) that the insolvent had concealed a sum of Rs. 50,000, part of a sum of two lakhs which was paid by Dhunjeebhoy Jewanjee Dessai as the purchase money of certain land on the other side of the harbour, purchased by him from the insolvent; (2) that he had concealed a large sum of money which he had received from Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., as secretaries and treasurers of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, he having entered in his schedule Rs. 2,60,199 as the sum received, whereas it was held he had received seven lakhs; (3) that he had concealed Rs. 13,000 of a sum of Rs. 19,000 received in 1867 from Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co. for the salvage of the ship Merchant Prince; (4) that he said he had paid Rs. 7,000 for a property at Awas, in Alibaugh, whereas it appears in the titles he had paid only Rs. 500; (5) that he charged Rs. 19,739 as the purchase price of some land at Callian purchased from Mr. MacFarlane and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier Jessawalla, whereas he had paid only Rs. 12,500 for it; (6) that he had entered Rs. 12,000 as the purchase price of some land at Koalgaum purchased between 1863 and 1864 for Rs. 8,511; and (7) with concealment of the sum of Rs. 41,000, part of a sum of Rs. 61,000 which he received in the latter end of 1864 from Messrs. Graham & Co. as salvage of the ship Die Vernon. Under the 51st section also they charged insolvent with vexatious defence in the suit 612 of 1867 brought against him by Mr. Marriott's clients for the recovery of Rs. 57,100 alleged to be due as a balance of rent and for which decree was given by the High Court on 27th April 1868. These, the learned counsel said, were his grounds of objection; perhaps it would be convenient now to receive those of other creditors.

The Commissioner remarked that if Mr. Marriott succeeded in establishing these he thought they would be sufficient:—he would take the others when they came to be stated.

Mr. Marriott said he would then proceed with his case; and first he would refer to the item of Rs. 50,000. The history of that was investigated by Mr. Justice Tucker, and after a patient enquiry which lasted for several days, and after reserving his decision, the learned Commissioner came to the conclusion that the insolvent had received that sum of Rs. 50,000 from the Dessai. The case by the insolvent was, that the sum of Rs. 50,000 formed part of a purchase money of two lakhs payable to him by the Dessai, and that that sum of Rs. 50,000 had been paid back to the Dessai.

Mr. Macpherson—We admitted that the Rs. 50,000 had been paid in the morning, but held that it was paid back on the same afternoon.

Mr. Marriott—And Justice Tucker held that it had not been paid back.

Mr. Macpherson here entered into a long argument in favour of having the decision of Mr. Tucker regarded as not binding on the Court when now proceeding under the criminal section of the Act, but,

The Commissioner said he must believe, in accordance with that decision, that the debt was due by the insolvent, but it would be open to the learned counsel to take the sting out of the finding as to any criminal aspect.

Mr. Marriott then referred to the circumstances, as shown before Mr. Tucker, holding that if His Lordship believed the debt of Rs. 50,000 was due, then it would be very difficult to find any extenuating circumstances.

The hearing of the case was then adjourned till Thursday first—the insolvent being in the meantime sent to prison.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES TO THE OUTER LIGHT-SHIP.

A SUIT was decided in the High Court on Saturday as to the damages caused to the outer light-ship by the ship Humber (A. Bell, master,) coming into collision with it on 15th June last. The case, which first came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Westropp, on Friday last, was brought by Mr. Lestock Reid, Commissioner of Customs and other members of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, to recover Rs. 14,408, the amount of damages done by the Humber to the outer light vessel Colaba, on 15th June last year.

It will be recollected that the Humber was a full-rigged ship, of 1,403 tons, and was coming from Annesley Bay with some of the 3rd Cavalry. According to the captain's account, upon sighting the outer light-ship he steered for it, and continued to do so throughout a squall with thick weather. When the squall cleared, off the light-ship was about two points on the port bow and the ship going about two knots. As he was not making much way, and there was a heavy sea setting him towards the light-ship, and the wind had shifted four points to the southward, he put the helm hard-a-port to throw the ship aback to give her stern board. She answered her helm, but very slowly, and when she stopped her way her port bow struck the ship's starboard bow. He wanted to speak the light-ship to see whether a steamer was out or whether a pilot could be procured. He was obliged to come in as the ship had been on fire at half-past three that afternoon and he was afraid fire might break out again. The marine court of enquiry suspended the captain's certificate for two months. The plaint in the case before Mr. Westropp stated that the collision, out of which the action arose, took place about 1 A.M. on the 15th June 1868. The Humber was making for the harbour under sail, when owing, as the captain and officers of the ship said, to thick weather following on a squall, she came into collision with the Colaba, striking her on the starboard bow and carrying away her masts and lantern and doing other damage to the amount now claimed. The defendants in their written statement disputed the right of the plaintiffs to sue as the Colaba was not vested in the Harbour Board, and also held that the collision did not take place through any fault or negligence of the ship Humber, or the master, or crew, and that the damage was not imputable to the defendants; but that the collision was produced only by the effect of tempestuous weather followed by a sudden fall of the wind which made the Humber ungovernable. They further held that the collision might have been avoided by careful management on the part of the Colaba's crew, and that the amount of damages sought for was excessive, because so small a ship as the Colaba could have been repaired on the Slip and did not require to be docked, because the plaintiffs had no right to charge for repairs by Government servants, and because the lighting apparatus was not thrown overboard by the collision, and might have been saved but for the wanton and unnecessary act of the persons on board the Colaba, who cut away the apparatus and allowed it to fall overboard. The defendants said they had offered to leave the matter to arbitration and had demanded accounts in detail of the alleged damage, but that the plaintiffs refused to furnish any such accounts or even have a survey made of the vessel in presence of defendant's agents; and consequently, even should the Court be of opinion that the suit lay at all they claimed that under the circumstances the plaintiffs should be decreed to pay their own costs.

The Advocate General and Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Green (instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co.) for the defence.

The first point considered was as to the right of the plaintiffs to bring this suit, and His Lordship remarked that he had doubts as to that when he first saw the case. The plaintiffs, however, were acting with the authority of Government, and the defendants agreed not to press any dispute as to their right to sell; and so parties proceeded to the merits of the case.

Mr. Green then said the defendants did not deny that the collision had been owing to their fault, and the only question would be as to the amount of damages—which they had offered to refer to arbitration.

Mr. McCulloch said his learned friend was now in fact withdrawing his written statement, though a heavy item in the case had been the bringing of the witnesses who were aboard the light-ship at the time of the collision. They had been knocking about the port for six weeks to be ready to prove the circumstances in Court.

The Judge—This case was fixed for a special day.

Mr. McCulloch—But it was in consequence of their knocking about that we applied for a special day.

The Judge—Why did you not apply earlier?

Mr. Green—The case was not on any list for hearing.

The Judge—If it was not on any list they wantonly and wickedly came on shore. On the first day it was brought before me I fixed a special day.

Mr. McCulloch—We need not occupy time discussing that. I am not to press my learned friend to fight the point as to liability.

The Judge—You seem very anxious to have another collision.

The only issue then raised was as to the amount of damages the plaintiffs were entitled to recover in respect of the collision; and after hearing proof His Lordship gave decree for the amount claimed with costs.

BARODA.

THE *Dandeyo* (the "Exposer") remarks—"It appears that Baroda is brewing a heavy tempest. We thought at first that His Highness the Gaicowar was only awakened to the sense of responsibility as to the tenure of his administration when Lalloobhai and his suite were placed under surveillance and subsequently disgraced by imprisonment and flogging: but we were deceived in our conjectures, as we learn that Bhow Scindia, his early friend and follower, has been pensioned off so soon as within the space of two years! We fail to see the reasons for this revolution. If he proved incompetent, his successor is neither better nor worse. At all events we fear there is some reaction which may overthrow the party in power."

DAVE CARSON AT BANGALORE.

Veni, vidi, vici, wrote *the* Julius Cæsar,—*not* the Sir Julius who flourished as an eminent judge in the reign of Queen Anne or thereabouts, on a famous occasion when he literally took the Gallic public of that period by storm. And so might have said Mr. Dave Carson on Saturday night. Somehow or other, indistinct rumours had floated up from the verdant plains beneath, gloomily hinting that the immortal *maestro* had got himself into hot water. Lord Napier, it was said, had gallantly taken up the cudgels on behalf of Mr. Thomas Jones of the B. U. C. S., when Dave had unblushingly said that India was rendered doubly interesting, as having given to the world such men as Clive, Hastings, Wellesley, and T. Jones, Esq. Whatever the cause might have been, however, there remained the alleged fact above mentioned, and accordingly even bets were taken up here as to whether Dave would get a house at all. As of course every one betted with every one else, it was nothing but fair that every one should go and see fair play, and the consequence was that when the curtain was raised, Mr. Carson and his band were greeted by a sea of faces, all more or less eager and fidgety for them to begin. The house was literally crammed, and we fancy there could not have been much less than £100 netted that night.—*Bangalore Herald, July* 6.

MOOKTEARS.

A PETITION has been received by the Government of Bengal from several mooktears of Dacca, praying that His Honor will move the Legislative Council of India to modify section 432 of Act VIII. of 1869, the Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, which will operate to preclude mookteers from appearing for a defendant in criminal cases. A copy of this petition has been forwarded to the Registrar of the High Court, with a request that the Judges of the High Court will favour the Lieutenant-Governor with an expression of their opinion as to whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it would not be proper to move the Legislature to modify this section. The Lieutenant-Governor states that he is inclined to think that the omission of any mention of mookteers in this section was unintentional, inasmuch as the section, as it stands, militates against section 2 of Act XX. of 1805, which has not been repealed, and which authorises mookteers to act and plead in Criminal Courts. His Honor believed that the exclusion of mookteers from the Criminal Courts will operate as a hardship, not only upon the mookteers themselves, but also upon a large body of the people; for in such circumstances every poor man who may have a criminal accusation brought against him, whether rightly or wrongly, must, from his inability to employ an advocate of a superior class, go altogether without any professional defence.—*Englishman.*

COLD WATER.

WE (*Delhi Gazette*) have before us the minutes of proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for March and April, and we learn that Mr. Assistant Commissioner Lepel Griffin has laid before the Government of the Punjaub a scheme for cooling water in wells. Mr. Lepel Griffin is assured in his own mind of success attending the scheme, and suggests that experiments be tried at Lahore, Umritsur and Meean Meer. The method of storing cool water in wells is practised in Persia and in Afghanistan by filling them during the cold season with snow or cool water; and inspired with this idea, Mr. Griffin is confident that wells in our large cantonments might be similarly cooled; he would run cold water from a canal or river into them in December and January and then protect them from the direct rays of the sun—not opening them until the 1st of May. "It appears to me," writes Mr. Griffin, "that it would be most conducive to the health of English troops and certainly to their comfort, if, in the hottest season of the year, they could have unlimited supplies of ice-cold and wholesome water." And this is exactly what we have thought, and what a very great number of people in India have thought for a great number of years past. But we are strongly of opinion that the means at our disposal would not secure the end aimed at, viz., ice-cold and wholesome water for European troops. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has fought shy of Mr. Griffin's scheme; and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India has thrown ice-cold water on it. Yet, at the same time, the scheme has not been but into the waste paper basket, for the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjaub has been addressed on the subject, and we shall look forward to the publication of his reply to this Afghan and Persian method of keeping water cool in wells, as being applicable or not to military cantonments in the Punjaub.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KUR[illegible], 12th, 11-45 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turk[illegible] right to Constantinople; Persian line right to [illegible]breez. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 10th July, via Russia, 1st July.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

WE continue our extracts from the Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Bombay Presidency, for the year 1868-69 :—

BOMBAY.

Senate Hall.—The Senate Hall was designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott. The architecture is decorated early English of the 15th century. The hall is 104 feet in length, by 44 feet in breadth, with a height of 63 feet to the apex of the groined ceiling, with a semicircular apse of 38 feet diameter, separated from the hall by an imposing arch, occupying a space of 7 feet in the length of the building. The front corridor is 11 feet, and the side corridors 8 feet broad in the clear. There is a gallery round three sides of the hall, 8 feet in breadth supported on ornamental iron brackets, and reached by staircases in octagonal towers at either side of the entrance porch. The facing is of Coorla hammer-dressed rubble in courses of 5 inches depth, pointed with Portland Cement. The plinth is chisel-dressed Coorla; bases, capitals, cornises and all other dressings of Porebunder; shafts of blue basalt, except in the main entranee, where they are marble. The groining will be turned in buff bricks with Porebunder stone ribs; the floors paved with Minton tiles, and roofs of Taylor's patent tiles. The building contains 688,022 cubic feet, and is estimated to cost Rs. 4,15,804, of which Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier has contributed one lakh. The foundations have been laid, with the exception of one exterior corridor wall.

University Library.—The University Library and Clock Tower was also designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott. The ground floor contains two rooms, each 56½' by 30', a hall, 30' by 27½', a staircase vestibule, 27½' by 27½', projecting to the rear in three sides of an octagon. Along the front three is an open arcade 11½ feet broad. The upper floor contains similar accommodation, with a front corridor 12 feet wide. Over the carriage porch there is a tower 250 in height, in five stories, in which a clock and a peal of bells are to be placed. The construction will be similar to that of the Senate Hall. The upper rooms will be ceiled with a pointed panelled teak ceiling; the staircase vestibule will be ceiled with buff brick groining and Porebunder stone ribs worked to, and supported by, a central circular column. The library contains 436,704 cubic feet, and is estimated at Rs. 2,80,748. The Clock Tower contains 221,646 cubic feet, and is estimated at Rs. 2,17,345. The clock and bells, will cost about Rs. 30,000, and the total thus becomes Rs. 5,28,093, which will be covered by Mr. Premchund Roychund's gift, in 1864-65, of 4 lakhs and the interest thereon. The foundations of the main building have been completed, and those of the tower are in progress.

The site selected for these buildings is on the Esplanade between the Secretariat and the High Court.

Elphinstone College.—The Elphinstone College, designed by Mr. Trubshawe, is in the mediæval style. The ground floor contains a centre hall, 30' by 30', two lecture rooms, 40' by 30', and two others 30' by 27'; on the first floor are two rooms 70' by 31', one centre room, 45¾' by 31', and an office room and lavatory in the tower. On the 2nd floor are 40 dormitories, teak partitioned, for students. The corridors on the ground and first floor are 12 feet broad; the dormitories open on terraces with cast iron ornamental railing in front. The building is 55 feet in height to the eaves, the tower over the carriage porch is 150 feet high, being 105 feet in masonry and 45 feet in high pitched roofing. The college contains 846,907 cubic feet, and will probably cost Rs. 5,19,977, or Rs. 70,000 less than the estimate made in 1865, which saving will be available for out-offices and a compound railing. The building is faced with cut Coorla basalt in 6-inch courses with horizontal bands of blue basalt at intervals. All corridor bases, columns, capitals and window dressings are of Porebunder stone; the arches of corridors, and over doors and windows, of alternate Porebunder and blue basalt; the projecting window parapets of Hemnuggur stone carved in geometrical tracery; the ceilings are stuccoed; upper corridor floors of Minton tiles. The building is nearly ready for occupation; the total expenditure up to date has been Rs. 4,28,289. The college is on the Parell road, nearly opposite the Museum and Victoria Gardens; the adjoining building, belonging to the Municipality, and used as a Vehar Water Works Office, has been purchased by Government with a view to its conversion into quarters for the Professors.

Grant Road Dhurumsalla.—The new Dhurumsalla near the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's station (Grant Road,) at the junction of four cross roads, is a Venetian-Gothic building, designed by Colonel Wilkins, R. E. The centre portion contains four rooms 11¾ feet by 15 feet, and two rooms 25 feet by 15 feet. Each wing, which is at an angle of 147° with the centre, is 107 feet by 14 feet, divided into two rooms of unequal size. The tower is 50 feet in height, with a high pitched roof. The construction is Coorla irregular rubble, with Porebunder dressings. The cost, Rs. 65,130, has been met from the 1 per cent. Income Tax balances.

POONA.

Water Supply.—The main scheme for the supply of water to Poona will be found described under the head agricultural para. 176. [See below.] An engine of 16 H. P., has been added to the Jamsetjee water works; it is connected with the 6-inch pipe which leads to the Arsenal, 2,800 yards distant; it delivers 10,000 gallons into the reservoir when working 3 of the 6 pumps connected with the pipe. There is another engine connected with a 12-inch pipe also opening into the reservoir. The cost has been Rs. 11,544, of which Rs. 6,000 were contributed by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala. The water tower at the Arsenal tank has been completed; it is 50 feet in height, supporting a tank 25 feet square and 4 feet deep, and will give a head of 155 feet above the level of the Jamsetjee Bund. The tank, which is fitted with distribution pipes, will be put in position immediately. The estimate for the work is Rs. 9,631, of which Rs. 5,515 have been expended.

Infantry Barracks.—The new barracks for infantry in the Wanowree Lines at Poona, 6 in number, are estimated to cost Rs. 8,00,844; they are half-company barracks, accommodating 36 men and two sergeants in each building, and are in rapid progress, the expenditure in the year having been Rs. 2,99,931, and the masonry of the lower stories of all the barracks completed.

Temporary Barracks.—The three temporary barracks reported as having been destroyed by fire in last year's report have been rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 40,189.

Council Hall.—A Council Hall, 80' by 40', surrounded by a gallery is being added to the existing building, and various other alterations and improvements are being made. The masonry is of an ornamental kind, colored bricks being used as an experiment. The estimated cost is Rs. 99,797, and the expenditure in the past year has been Rs. 49,981.

Moota Storage Lake and Canal.—This work is the largest and most important which has been as yet undertaken in the Deccan. It was sanctioned by the Government of India in December last, and satisfactory progress has been made, though, as the collection of the workmen and large amount of material required for the dam necessarily occupies time, it was only during the last month of the year that the progress made was rapid. The number of people employed upon the dam was about 3,000, of whom 500 were masons. As decided upon under the latest orders of the Government of India, the project will consist of a lake or reservoir about 14 miles in length, and averaging half a mile in width, formed by a masonary dam 99 feet in height at deepest part, and 3,278 feet, or nearly three quarters of a mile in length, carried across the Moota valley, at a distance of 10 miles above Poona with two canals, one 99 miles in length on the right side, the other, 16 miles in length on the left side of the valley for the irrigation of the country. The country is rough, and the masonry works to provide for the cross drainage along the canals are both numerous and expensive. The lake dam, which is the principal work, is to be constructed entirely of masonry, and rests upon a rock foundation. As a rule, the cross drainage masonry works are also on rock foundations. While, therefore, the magnitude and number of the masonry works must evidently make this undertaking costly in the first instance, its maintenance afterwards will be covered by a small percentage on the whole outlay. This project is designed for irrigation, but it will afford also a practically unlimited supply of water for the cantonment and city of Poona, and cantonment of Kirkee, where scarcity of water has been an evil of long standing. The work executed during the few months that remained of the year after the sanction had been obtained, consisted in preparing the foundation for the lake dam, which was effected by blasting out not less than 3 feet of the rock, and executing such proportions of the masonry as must necessarily be stopped during the approaching monsoon, and raising the flanks so as to prevent the river getting into other parts of the work and interrupting operations. In laying the bottom course, the stones were spiked into the rock, the surface of which was roughed and mortised for their reception, in order to counteract any tendency of the dam to slide upon its foundation. The quantity of masonry laid upon the dam was 137,507 cubic feet, at a rate of Rs. 16 per 100 cubic feet, which is somewhat less than the estimated rate. The work is of excellent quality, the greatest vigilance being exercised by the Executive Engineer and his overseers in seeing that the stones are properly laid and well bedded in mortar. The precautions of having numerous spikes in each course to counteract the tendency of the courses to slide upon each other, and of using long headers at intervals, are also most carefully attended to. The rate of progress per day at the conclusion of the year was 8,000 cubic feet and was increasing. At this rate the completion of the dam would occupy 2½ years; storage may, however, be to some extent available before the work is completed. The canals were about to be commenced. Delay had occurred in consequence of the land required not having been given over. The buildings for the shelter of the establishment were advancing rapidly, and some have since been occupied. Materials and plant to a large extent have been collected, and it is anticipated that the progress made during the succeeding year will be very rapid. Estimate, Rs. 37,47,273. Expenditure, Rs. 2,95,255.

KIRKEE.

Water Supply.—The Pashan reservoir was nearly completed in 1867-68, but the piping, for a distance of more than 5 miles, remained to be laid down; this has now been nearly finished. A good deal of delay and expense occurred from the rocky nature of the ground. The supply of good water delivered at Kirkee was of great value, as the wells in the cantonment failed during the hot season. Estimate, Rs. 2,73,238; expended, Rs. 1,93,742.

Artillery Barracks.—The whole of the seven barracks and the outhouses of five barracks are under construction. Barracks Nos. 1 and 2, with outhouses, will be handed over to the military authorities in May, and No. 3 will be ready for occupation in June. The upper superstructure of No. 4 is raised to within 5 feet of the roof, and that of No. 5 has just been commenced. Barracks Nos. 6 and 7 have only lately been commenced, sites not having been available earlier. The staff sergeant's quarters, commenced in August, have been completed; they consist of four blocks, and provide accommodation for 15 sergeants. The canteen will be completed in a few days. These works were included in one estimate, amounting to Rs. 11,37,791, of which Rs. 7,36,605 have been expended.

Gunpowder Works.—The Powder Works buildings have been progressing steadily during the past year. The total number of buildings sanctioned is now 65 instead of 63; of these 52 have been completed, and 8 are in progress, against 33 completed and 11 in progress when the previous year closed. The commencement of the other 5 buildings is delayed, partly on account of the exact sites not being fixed, and partly because the machinery has not arrived from England. In addition to these buildings, the following works are in progress *viz.*, footpaths, butt, platform and shed for electro-ballistic apparatus, tramway, and planting trees. The dam across the river Moola has been completed; the masonry of the inlet tower is in progress and will be finished this season. The tower is cylindrical in form, with a domed top: the thickness of the walls at the base 6 feet, diminishing to 4 feet at the spri[illegible] of the dome. Sixteen cast iron pipes 9" diam[illegible] perforated gratings at either end, are [illegible] masonry at different levels to admit the water. In the middle of the tower is a perforated cast iron cylinder 2' in diameter, in direct communication with the inlet pipe leading to the pump well. The length of this piping is 540 feet, the greater portion of the trench has been cut in hard rock, the depth varying from 8' to 30' and averaging 20 feet. This has been difficult work, water being met with in the lower levels; the blasting has been carried on with waterproof tin cases to hold the charges, and by priming with waterproof fuzes. The engine pump, boiler house and chimney shaft have not been commenced for want of plans. The piping was received from England in January, and the greater portion will be laid before the monsoon. The storage reservoir, which is 110 feet long by 60 feet by 10 feet deep, and calculated to hold 400,000 gallons, is in progress; the excavation has been completed, and the reservoir will be ready in July. The total of the estimate is now Rs. 16,84,358, of which Rs. 2,39,569 were expended in the past year, and Rs. 13,14,938 have been expended altogether.

Government House.—The principal work during the past year on the Government House at Gunnesh Khind has been building the tower, plastering, laying floors, setting enrichments, erecting skylight in cortill, &c. The house, with the exception of the State Drawing Room, will be ready for occupation by July. The plastering is of intricate character, and is superintended by plasterers from England. Mr. Kipling, of the School of Art, furnishes models for the caps and enrichments; Mr. Griffiths, of the same School, prepares the designs for decorating the Music Room next to the State Drawing Room; and Mr. Higgins, also of the School, has undertaken the metal work. The terraces round the house are finished, and a large number of trees have been planted. The roads have been completed; the expenditure up to date has been Rs. 8,95,575.

Civil Engineering College.—The Civil Engineering College at Kirkee was completed early in the year, at a total cost of Rs. 1,81,647. Provision for the workshops, out-offices, compound wall and roads has been made in the current year's Budget.

CARWAR.

During the past year 150 running feet of wharf wall have been constructed at Carwar, of large blocks of granite, increasing the length to 800 feet. Estimate, Rs. 11,51,136. Expenditure, Rs. 6,99,638.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE TUCKER and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

SUNDARLAL BHUKHANDAS, SPECIAL APPELLANT VS. DAJABHAI ICHHACHAND, SPECIAL RESPONDENT.

MESSRS. NANABHAI HARIDAS and Shantaram Narayan for the appellant. Dhirajlal Mathuradas for the respondent.

The facts of the case fully appear in the following judgment pronounced by the High Court :-

This is a special appeal from a decision of the District Court at Surat on an appeal from a decree of a Moonsiff Court in that city. The action was brought on two policies of insurance which had been subscribed by the defendant's firm on 13th May and 3rd June 1861 respectively, by which the said firm had insured for definite sums certain cargoes of merchandize which were to be shipped on certain specified vessels on a voyage from Bombay to Surat. The plaint alleged that the goods had been shipped and a portion of them lost during the voyage and by the perils covered by the policy; and the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 2,121-6-1 on account of the said loss, with interest on the above sum aggregating Rs. 521-4-2, making the total amount sued for Rs. 2,642-10-3. The defence was 1st. That the claim was barred by the law of limitation. 2ndly. That though the policies had been signed by the defendant's firm, yet that no suit could be maintained on them. 3rdly. That there was no stipulation in the policies that defendants were to be responsible for such goods as were described in the plaint. 4thly. That if plaintiff proved the actual shipment of any goods described in the policy and their loss by the perils assured against, the defendants would pay such loss. 5thly. That plaintiff was not entitled to interest. The suit was instituted on 28th July 1864. Both the lower courts decreed for the defendants, as they held that the maintenance of the suit was barred by Act XIV. of 1859, section 1, clause 10, inasmuch as more than three years had elapsed from the date when plaintiff first heard of the loss of the goods, which the District Judge and Moonsiff both considered to have been the time when a cause of action first accrued to him. It has been contended for the special appellant (plaintiff) that a wrong clause of the Limitation Act has been applied to the case. The suit was not to recover money lent, or interest for the breach of any contract, consequently it did not come within clauses 9 or 10 of section 1, Act XIV. of 1859. It was a suit for which no term of limitation had been expressly provided, and so, under clause 10, section 1, of the same Act, it could be instituted within a period of six years from the time when the cause of action arose. Further, it had been stipulated in the policies that in case of any loss by the perils assured against the custom of Bombay in the matter of English policies, was to be followed; and consequently the agreement was subject to a custom, which allowed to the underwriters a term of six months from the date on which they were advertized of the loss, till the expiration of which they could not be compelled to discharge their obligation. That this custom should have been taken into account, and then plaintiff's cause of action would not have accrued till after the lapse of six months from the date when the defendants received notice of the loss. On the other hand, it has been urged for the special respondent that the foundation of the action was an alleged breach of contract by the defendants, and that consequently it had been rightly held by the District Judge that it fell within clause 10, section 1, Act XIV. of 1859. Further the District Judge had found that plaintiff had failed to establish the custom he alleged, namely, that it was the usage of Bombay, with reference to English policies of insurance, that the underwriters should not be required to pay till six months after they had received notice of loss, and consequently plaintiff was bound to sue when his cause of action first arose, *i. e.*, when he, (plaintiff,) first received notice of the loss.

We are of opinion that the law of limitation, which governs this suit, is clause X., section 1, Act XIV. of 1859. The action was instituted to compel the performance of a contract of insurance, and it comes within the definition of a suit for the breach of a contract, inasmuch as it was the defendant's refusal, to perform his part of the contract, after he had received notice of the loss of the goods which had been insured which formed the foundation of the action. The lower courts have therefore applied the right clause of the Limitation Act to the case, but they appear to have erred in deciding that the statute began to run against plaintiff from the date when he (plaintiff) first heard of the destruction of the goods. On this point we are unable to acquiesce in the view taken by the lower courts, as we consider that the defendants were under no obligation to pay till they had received notice of the loss, and that the plaintiff's right of action did not accrue till the defendants had received this notice, and had refused or neglected to make good the loss, which had been notified to them. Now it may be remarked that the date when the fact of the loss was communicated to the defendants has nowhere been stated, nor indeed does the plaint mention the precise date when the loss was first heard of by the plaintiff, as has been erroneously declared by the Judge. All that is said in the plaint is that the loss took place subsequent to Wysakh vud 11th, Sumvat 1917 (4th June 1861.) As the date thus mentioned is the day following the date on which the second policy was signed, it seems probable that the news of the loss may have reached the plaintiff some time later, but both the lower courts have without further questioning the plaintiff, assumed that he heard of the loss on that day, and have held that he forthwith acquired a right to sue on that date. This, in our opinion, is a mistake, and before it can be determined whether the maintenance of the suit is barred or not, it must be ascertained when the defendants had notice of the loss and when they first repudiated their obligation; and the last of these dates will be the date when plaintiff's cause of action first arose, unless, indeed, there should have been any such custom, as has been alleged on behalf of plaintiff, by which the underwriters were allowed a term of six months for the discharge of their obligation. It was stipulated in the contract that, if loss occurred, the settlement was to be in accordance with the custom of Bombay with reference to English policies, and consequently, if there was any custom of this description among English or native merchants at Bombay with respect to English policies, the defendants would have been able to claim the benefit of this custom, and plaintiff could not have sued to recover payment till the term had expired. The court of first instance raised no issue as to the existence of such a custom and gave no decision on the point. The District Judge has declared that, in his opinion, plaintiff has failed to establish that there was any rule of the kind amongst English merchants, but he has come to this conclusion without noticing that court of original jurisdiction had omitted to raise the question or to take evidence with respect to it. Under these circumstances we must reverse the decrees of the District Judge and Moonsiff, and remand the case to the court of first instance, that the dates we have mentioned may be ascertained and the existence of the custom enquired into, and that the issue respecting limitation may be determined with reference to the principles which we have laid down. If the decision on this issue be ultimately in favour of plaintiff, the court of first instance must then proceed to dispose of the remaining points in dispute between the parties, and pass a new decree on the merits, in which costs, including the costs of this special appeal, shall be apportioned.

GOOD NEWS FOR PASSED CANDIDATES.—The Collector of Madras advertises that there is a temporary vacancy in his office—salary Rs. 15 per mensem—for *Bill Collector*; "none but passed candidates need apply!" As an inducement to candidates, Mr. Fane adds that the post is likely to be rendered permanent.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S GAZETTE.]

Third Period, 1st May 1865 to 24th April 1866.

WE now enter on another period of the bank's history, from the 1st May 1865 to the 24th April 1866.

About the end of the preceding March, Sir Bartle Frere had received a note from Sir Charles Wood, dated the 3rd March 1865, in which he observed :—

"I cannot help being in some alarm at the possibility of a crash in your Bombay speculations. We hear disagreeable rumours, and after the way in which they have been going on, I am afraid that it is probable. Pray look after your bank and currency matters. We must stand clear, but I would send for your Government directors in the bank, and desire them to look very carefully into what the bank is doing, and to keep [illegible]formed."

[illegible] receipt of this warning, Sir Bartle Frere communicated its contents to the Chief Secretary Mr. F. S. Chapman, a Government director, and he and his colleague, Mr. Lushington, began immediately to look more closely into the management of the bank than their predecessors had done.

Mr. A. Brown was also alarmed, a few days after he became a director, by rumours that the bank was involved in loans to men who had speculated largely, and who had time-bargains in shares, and he asked Mr. Tracey, at one of the board meetings, whether in his opinion there was any ground for the rumours afloat, to which Mr. Tracey replied that they had better not discuss the subject then, as the Government directors were only too apt to take alarm. As the business of the board was about to commence, Mr. Brown did not pursue the subject further, but he felt very uneasy, and contemplated retiring from the direction. Having consulted his partner, Mr. Fleming, that gentleman told him of his extraordinary negociation with Mr. Blair for the cash credit of 10 lacs, and advised him to remain in the direction and try to bring about a better state of things, which Mr. Brown resolved to do.

The new directors, being thus warned, applied themselves to their duties, and soon discovered the radical error in the system of the bank. Previous to the board meeting of the 4th May 1865, Mr. F. S. Chapman inquired of Mr. Brown whether he was satisfied with the way in which the business was done, and "particularly referred to the utter ignorance in which the directors were kept as to the business and everything that was going on, and they both agreed in the opinion that the directors were ciphers, and the secretary apparently uncontrolled." The two Government directors having come to the meeting prepared to move in the matter, Mr. Brown agreed to support them, and Mr. Lushington then commenced the discussion, by proposing that restrictions should be put upon the secretary's powers to make advances. This was strongly opposed by Mr. Hannay, the president, who said that unless the secretary was left unfettered, it would be impossible to make him feel his responsibility, and that man of standing had too much self respect to have their applications scrutinized by the whole board. Mr. Tracey supported Mr. Hannay, and the result of the discussion was a compromise, and the passing of the following resolution :—

"That no new constituent of the bank be allowed credit beyond rupees three lacs, without the special sanction of three directors."

This resolution shows that the directors knew that the secretary was granting loans for more than three lacs on his own authority, and it places no restraint on his exercise of this power in the case of old constituents, or in the case of new constituents applying for less than three lacs, and only forbids loans by him to new constituents for more than three lacs.

The operation of this resolution was therefore confined within narrow limits; but Messrs. Brown, Chapman, and Lushington all insist that this resolution does not express the result arrived at by the discussion, inasmuch as there was an express understanding that all future applications for advances were to be laid before the board. We are satisfied that these gentlemen are speaking the truth, although Mr. Hannay does not recollect this understanding, and it does not appear upon the board minutes.

Mr. Hannay's evidence was given with great fairness, but he was very ill when he gave it, and he may well have forgotten that which the other directors distinctly affirm. We think it probable that the resolution recorded was the only resolution come to, but that, in order to reconcile the majority of three directors to the small result of their efforts, some assurances were given them that future applications should be laid before the board; and inasmuch as from this date (whether the result of the panic hereinafter mentioned or this understanding it is difficult to say) many applications for advances were brought before the board, the new directors had reason to suppose that they had effected a material reform in the system of the bank.

Although a better state of things was thus inaugurated, there was little improvement in the practice as to advances. Nor was it likely that there would be, for many of the directors knew nothing of banking, and some of them were too much immersed in speculations, and too desirous of making the market easy and keeping up the price of shares, to throw difficulties in the way of those who wanted money.

Neither was it likely that Mr. Robertson, the secretary, would effect any improvement in the system of the bank. He was a party to some of the worst business done in Mr. Blair's time, and was not much more scrupulous than his predecessor. He accepted allotments from Premchund, Mr. Hannay, and the other promoters of the day, and consulted Premchund respecting his speculations.

Mr. Robertson made the following statement as to one of these transactions :—

"In 1864 I had several shares allotted to me; Back Bay shares, in one particular instance; and I thought I should like to have some shares in the Bank of Bombay. I spoke to Premchund on the matter, and told him this. I said that I should like to sell the Back Bay shares, and to buy ten Bank of Bombay shares, so that I might get the increase of capital, and so get the shares to hold as an investment. He said, 'Do not sell your Back Bay shares. I have plenty of shares, and I will give them to you at the present price, if you like, and you can take them up on any day you like.' I forgot all about it until June 1865. The shares were then very much lower, and I gave him a list of all the shares, and said, 'I want you to sell all my shares. I want to get rid of all shares;' which would even then have given me a very good return. I said, with reference to the Bank of Bombay shares, 'They are very much down now, and I want to get out of them.' They were then at par I believe. He said, 'The best thing for you to do is to take so many more to make an average.' I consented, telling him that immediately the shares got up to a certain price I would tell him to hand them over. There was no writing, and no acknowledgment in any way. I never got a share in my possession; and in September or October 1865, when the shares were at about 70 rupees a share, I made a calculation, and found that with some money, which he, or rather his nephew, who was conducting business for him, and for whom he was responsible, owed me for shares, I should be clear; and I said to him, 'These shares must be handed over at such a price, which clears me the amount.' He said, 'Do not you want to make any money out of them?' I said, 'No, I want to get rid of them.' He said, 'Very well, they shall be handed over;' and the account was made up in that way."

The real transaction, however, was that Premchund Roychund was to supply the shares, and Mr. Robertson was not to pay for them till he chose. Premchund accordingly bought the 10 Bank of Bombay shares, and paid 34,795 rupees for them, and as he did not choose to be out of pocket by the whole of that sum, he borrowed 32,000 rupees from the Asiatic Bank, on the deposit of the shares. But the remarkable part of the transaction, which apparently surprised Mr. Robertson, but did not surprise the Commission, was, that the accounts of this transaction are not found in the books of Premchund, but in those of his father Roychund Deepchund, and therefore afford another confirmation of the fact, that loans by Roychund Deepchund were often the loans of his son.

But the entries in respect of this transaction are not the only entries in Roychund Deepchund's books of sums paid to Mr. Robertson, or on account of shares purchased for him; and at the end of the Hindoo year 1921 (October 1865), Mr. Robertson was indebted to Roychund, or his son Premchund, to the amount of 75,240 rupees (£7,524) The influence thus obtained over Mr. Robertson was, as we shall hereafter see, exercised by Premchund and his father without much scruple, or attention to the interests of the bank.

There was no improvement as to advances on shares, except that the directors, or some of them, were now consulted as to such advances. All the directors had authorized these advances by the resolution of the 12th April, and they required the experience of a few more months, to show them the danger of such banking.

Another loan was granted by the full board, on the 17th May 1865, on the security of land. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co. had previously obtained a discount of a lac on the security of their promissory note, and they now applied for a loan of three lacs more, for twelve months, on the security of their landed property at Parell. The board appear to have entertained some doubts as to the legality of this transaction, for they resolved that, if the bank's solicitor were satisfied with the security offered, and the loan then current were paid off, the loan of three lacs might be granted for three months, renewable at the end of that time, if urgently required. The matter was therefore referred to Mr. Kelly, who gave an opinion, which we could not obtain; but we collect from the witnesses that he thought that, if the money were lent on a promissory note and land as a collateral security, the money was not lent upon land within the meaning of the Act. A mortgage deed was accordingly prepared by Mr. Kelly, and the order of the directors was carried out, by discounting the promissory note of the applicants for two lacs only, and allowing the current advance to remain unpaid, it being distinctly understood between Mr. Robertson and Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co. that the note was to be renewed for twelve months. It is difficult to imagine how a solicitor of ability could have given such an opinion or sanctioned such a transaction. In other respects this transaction was characteristic of the banking operations of Mr. Robertson and the directors; for the time granted for repayment was not consistent with good banking, and the security turned out to be insufficient.

Loans still continued to be granted on promissory notes on a single name, without any additional security. On the 11th May 1865, when the first advance of this kind came under the notice of Mr. Lushington, he objected, but he was overruled by the board, including Messrs. F. S. Chapman and A. Brown. Mr. Hannay observed, "I agree with our late president, Mr. Birch, that good personal security is far better "than any other." Mr. Brown admitted that all credit was for the time severely shaken, but thought that a refusal of all loans on personal security would precipitate a panic, and recoil tenfold on the bank. Mr. Lushington nevertheless adhered to his opinion, and on the 13th May wrote another minute, in which he observed, "Loans on personal security are strongly advocated by our president and the late president, but I would ask whether it is not upon such loans that our greatest losses are likely to "occur?" Mr. Lushington's observation was correct, as will appear hereafter.

The Governor of Bombay was evidently at this time paying attention to the affairs of the bank, for on the 8th of May he wrote to Mr. F. S. Chapman, inquiring whether it was true that the bank had advanced on 131 Back Bay shares at the rate of 25,000 rupees per share. To this Mr. Chapman replied on the 10th of May :—

"Your informant must, I think, be in error. To the best of my belief, up to last Thursday, the bank had hardly advanced at all on Back Bay shares, and in a few instances where they had done so the shares had been taken as collateral security. . . . . . . The other day Lushington and I spent some time in looking over the books, and have directed a statement to be prepared showing the number of individuals and firms to whom advances above one lac have been made, and the security by which they are covered. This statement will be ready by to-morrow."* * * * * * * *

On the next day, Mr. Chapman wrote another note to the Governor, which merely stated purport of a letter he enclosed from Mr. D. Robertson, the secretary, which was as follows :—

"Since the resolution was passed to advance on shares the following shows how much has been given out in that way :—

Back Bays	35 shares	Rs.	6,94,750
Elphinstone Land Company	324 ,,	Rs.	6,40,000
Asiatic Bank	890 ,,	Rs.	3,04,250
Commercial Bank	3,580 ,,	Rs.	12,99,800

"Besides the above, we hold a considerable number of Back Bay shares, which we took into safe custody from those names who have large loans from the bank on *personal security*, men such as B. H. Cama, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and Kursondass Madhowdass. These loans were not nominally granted on shares, but it was thought well to have some security collaterally, independent of their personal standing. Several of these large loans Premchund tells me will be paid up very soon."

In less than a week after the date of Mr. Robertson's letter, Byramjee Hormausjee Cama, one of the persons named in it, failed for a large amount, owing to the Bank of Bombay 17,71,682 rupees (£177,168). At a meeting of his creditors on the 17th of May, it was resolved that his estate should be wound up under a trust deed, and Mr. D. Robertson was appointed one of the trustees, an appointment which was sanctioned by a resolution of the board on the same day. The winding-up of such an estate involved responsibility and care, and must have occupied much of Mr. Robertson's time and attention, inasmuch as he received, with the consent of the directors, 15,000 rupees (£1,500) for his services. Although the 29th section of Act X. of 1863 does not prohibit the secretary from holding such an appointment, it was the evident intention of that enactment to confine the secretary as much as possible to the duties of his office, which were both numerous and important, and quite sufficient to occupy his whole time and attention.

This failure was the commencement of a panic which prevailed in Bombay with increasing intensity throughout the remainder of May and the first part of June. There was a run on the Bank of Bombay, the cash in the bank was less than safety required, and the directors were afraid that the bank would suspend payment. In this emergency they applied to the Governor of Bombay, who immediately, on the 15th of June 1865, sent a telegram to the Viceroy (Sir John Lawrence), narrating the facts, inquiring whether the Bombay Government might, if necessary, advance 150 lacs from the currency reserve, and stating that, unless the Viceroy sent immediate authority to the Bombay Government, it might "be too late to avert disaster, financial and political more extensive than the failure of the bank." To this telegram the Viceroy replied, that the Bombay Government were to use their discretion, and would be supported.

What financial and political disasters the Governor referred to is not very clear, but the failure of the bank might have effected the credit of Government, and that might have been a disaster more extensive, politically and financially, than the failure of the bank itself; but no such failure occurred, for the run on the bank ceased as soon as it was known in Bombay that the bank would be supported by Government, and consequently the necessity for any pecuniary assistance never arose.

On the 21st of June 1865, the Viceroy telegraphed to the Bombay Government, and inquired whether they had taken steps to ascertain the quality of the outstanding bills and securities which the bank held, and Sir Bartle Frere answered, in his letter of the 22nd of June, that this had been already done, and the result was better than he expected. "The advances," he adds, "on shares without collateral security were not large, nor the prices at which they were then valued high."

It is difficult to understand the last observation. In every advance on shares a promissory note or bond signed by the borrower was given, as well as the shares, and consequently there were no advances on shares without collateral security; but the term "collateral security" is constantly used throughout the correspondence in a way calculated to mislead, inasmuch as the security to which the shares were collateral is not mentioned. Sir Bartle Frere no doubt thought there was some valuable security besides the shares; but, if inquiry had been made at the bank, it would have been discovered that the shares were collateral to mere promissory notes, in a single name or in the name of joint borrowers, without sureties, which were, in most cases, much less valuable than the shares themselves.

On the 22nd of June 1865 the Governor General in Council caused a letter to be addressed to the Bombay Government, requesting that a full report might be furnished him as soon as possible on the affairs of the bank, and specifying seven points on which he desired information :

1. The precise position of the bank as regards its assets and liabilities.
2. What the losses of the bank had been since the commencement of the commercial crisis.
3. What was the amount of overdue bills.
4. What proportion of their amount might fairly be expected to be realized.
5. What were the prospects of the bank with reference to current bills.
6. Whether the provisions of the bank charter had been duly observed.
7. At what rates advances had been generally made on shares, and whether on shares at the market price, or at par value, or at any fixed rate below that amount.

About this time Sir Bartle Frere received another private note from Sir Charles Wood, dated the 18th of May 1865, in which he said :—

"Pray desire your Government directors to look after the bank's proceedings. Their advancing on shares, such as you have at Bombay, is contrary to all banking principles. It would be contrary to the charters of the banks of Calcutta and Madras. Unfortunately not so as to Bombay; but it is not the less wrong."

This note was followed by a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 2nd of June 1865, in which, after referring to advances made by the Bank of Bombay on shares of joint stock companies, the Bombay Government were directed to take the earliest opportunity of restricting the Bombay Bank to the same business which was authorized to be transacted by the banks of Bengal and Madras, and to adopt measures to check as far as possible, by means of the Government directors, advances of the nature referred to.

This despatch was immediately referred by the Bombay Government to the Government directors for their report; and, on the 29th of June 1865, the Bombay Government addressed another letter to the Government directors, requesting them to draw up, for submission to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, a confidential report on the state of the bank at that time.

It is doubtful whether this letter of the 29th June was written after the receipt of Sir John Lawrence's despatch of the 22nd of that month. However that may be, the letter of the 29th of June was never answered by the Government directors, who contented themselves with replying to the despatch of the Secretary of State of the 2nd of June.

The report of the Government directors, dated the 30th of June 1865, referred only to the advances which had been made by the bank on shares. It recited the resolution of the 12th April 1865, omitting the resolutions of the 6th August and 17th September 1863, and stated that the bank's unemployed balance on the 12th April was 2,91,69,603 rupees, and that, there being much demand for temporary accommodation, the directors had agreed to make advances on shares, and that in so doing they had not exceeded the powers of the charter. The report then proceeds thus :—

"4. The directors considered that the above measure would entail little or no risk, and would afford much relief at a time of considerable pressure. A total sum of 41,70,800 rupees was advanced on the security of the following shares :—

	Rupees
39 Back Bay shares, value at par	1,95,000
936 Elphinstone Land shares, value at par	9,36,000
905 Asiatic Bank shares, value at par	2,26,550
3,580 Commercial Bank shares, value at par	8,95,000
	22,52,550

"The above shares were taken as collateral security. Even in the present depressed state of the market, those of both the land companies are considerably above par, the Back Bays being quoted at about 100, and the Elphinstones at 50 per cent. premium on the paid-up capital. All advances of this description have for some time past been discontinued."

This report was in some respects incorrect, and was likely to mislead those who read it.

The omission of the recitals in the resolution of the 12th April 1865 concealed the fact that the directors had rescinded the decisions, which their predecessors had arrived at on two occasions.

The Government directors, moreover, could scarcely have forgotten Mr. D. Robertson's letter to one of them, of the 11th May preceding, in which he stated that, besides the advances on shares under the resolution of the 12th April, they had made such advances in other cases taking the shares "nominally" for safe custody, but really as a security for the repayment of the loan. The number of shares deposited on account of three of these loans—those of Kursondass Madhowdass, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and Byramjee Hormusjee Cama—amounted to 115, and the money lent on the security of these shares and the promissory notes of the borrowers amounted to 34,25,000 rupees (£342,500), so that, instead of stating that 39 Back Bay shares had been deposited, the report should have stated that advances had been made on at least 154 Back Bay shares, and that the total sum advanced was at least 75,95,800 rupees (£759,580), instead of 41,70,800 rupees (£417,080). And even this amendment of the report excludes from consideration all the advances on shares made at the branches, of which the Government directors were probably ignorant.

If the report instead of stating that the shares were taken as collateral security, had said that the shares were collateral securities to the mere promissory notes of the borrowers, it would not have left such a comfortable impression on those who read it.

And, lastly, the words "all advances of this description have for some time past been discontinued," though calculated to leave a pleasing impression on the mind of the Governor in Council, could scarcely have conveyed an idea that such advances had only been discontinued for twenty days.

The Bombay Government accepted this report, and forwarded it to the Secretary of State, with a despatch dated the 8th July 1865, in which they remarked that there could be little doubt that the value of the securities referred to in the report would speedily improve; that the Secretary of State would observe that the current rumours as to the extent of advances on Back Bay shares were much exaggerated; and that the Bombay

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Government would reserve their opinion on the conduct of the elected directors of the bank, until they were in possession of the promised report of the Government directors.

The Governor of Bombay must have forgotten Mr. D. Robertson's letter of the 11th May, when he stated that the rumours as to advances on Back Bay shares were much exaggerated; and if he had called upon the Government directors for a report in reply to the Governor General's letter of the 22nd June, he would probably have been reminded of the true state of the case; but no report was asked for by Government, or made until the following year, when another demand for information was made by the Government of India.

The despatch of the 8th July to the Secretary of State and its enclosure the report of the 30th June, were forwarded to the Government of India, and these documents constitute the only reply the Bombay Government ever gave to the Governor General's letter of the 22nd June 1865. They thus replied to only one of seven inquiries made in that letter, which is much to be regretted; for, if the whole of them had been carefully answered, the crippled condition of the bank would at once have been ascertained.

In July 1865 a tabular statement, showing all the outstandings of the bank, was prepared, and laid before Mr. A. Brown, and it showed such a state of affairs that he took it over to Mr. Hannay's office, and the result of their consultation was a resolution of the board to declare no dividend for the past half-year ending the 30th June 1865. This was a wise resolve, for, notwithstanding the profitable business done by the bank during the previous half-year, the greater part of its capital was now lost. The directors however did not know this, for, in common with many others in Bombay, they had not yet realized the worthless character of the securities they held; but the fact appears to be that, of the advances made prior to the 30th June 1865, no less a sum than 1,68,45,653 rupees (£1,684,565) has never been recovered.

About this time another transaction occurred which throws light on Mr. D. Robertson's relations with Premchund Roychund and his father Roychund Deepchund. The latter had obtained a cash credit of a lac from the bank, on the security of Government paper, and, on the 12th July 1865, £5,100 and upwards was due from him on that account. On that day Premchund, or Roychund Deepchund, applied to Mr. Robertson to give up the Government paper, which he agreed to do, and immediately sent an order to that effect to Cassinath Babajee, the clerk in charge of the securities ledger, who referred to Mr. De Ga, the ledger-keeper of cash credits, to inquire whether Roychund's debt was paid off. Mr. De Ga then sent the following memorandum to Mr. Robertson:—

"Roychund has not paid off his cash credit account, Dr. Balance 51,253-5-9 rupees, and Cassinath wants me to give up his Government notes as stands for security.—J. M. De Ga."

On this memorandum Mr. Robertson wrote "Roychund is to pay off his loan. Give up the notes." The Government paper, amounting to Rs. 33,000 (£3,000) five per cents., was accordingly given up, but the cash credit has never been paid off.

Mr. Robertson attempts to excuse this transaction on the ground that Roychund Deepchund represented that he had sold the Government paper, and was to get the money in a day or two, and would then pay off the loan. If this were true, it would not justify such an unbusiness-like proceeding; and it is clear that it was Mr. Robertson's duty to receive the money in exchange for the notes. We fear that the true explanation of this transaction is to be found in the relations then subsisting between Premchund Roychund and his father on the one hand, and Mr. Robertson on the other, which made it difficult for Mr. Robertson to refuse any request, however irregular preferred by Roychund Deepchund.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the bank was held on the 7th August 1865, on which occasion the report of the directors was adopted by the meeting.

The 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 8th paragraphs of the report were as follows:—

"1. The directors have now to submit to the proprietors a statement of the affairs of the bank up to 30th June last, showing a net profit for the half-year of 19,82,085-3-6 rupees, after providing for current expenses of establishment, interest on deposits, and deducting 22,836-9-2 rupees for losses incurred at the branches.

"2. From the statement it will readily be seen, that under usual circumstances the directors would not only have been enabled to have declared a liberal dividend, but also to have carried a handsome sum to credit of reserve. Looking, however, to the terrible crisis through which we have just passed (the most trying time, perhaps, for banks and commercial men ever seen in India), and considering the amount of liabilities current on 30th June, the directors have, after much anxious deliberation, resolved not to declare a dividend for the past half year. This they have already intimated by circular to proprietors resident in Europe." * * * * * * * *

"4. Taking a rather unfavourable view of liabilities current on 30th June last, the directors estimate that the losses will not exceed 30 lacs, but it is quite possible that the ultimate loss will be much less, so that there is every hope of shareholders receiving a fair dividend at the end of the current half-year." * *

"8. A very erroneous impression having gone abroad relative to the extent of the bank's advances on shares, the directors have to state that after the rescinding of an old rule in April last, only about 35 lacs were loaned to constituents of the bank on the collateral security of shares. The bulk of the loans granted during the past year were, as was the custom of the bank, granted upon personal security only; and during the crisis when these loans became due if constituents were unable to pay in full, the bank never hesitated to take what collateral security it could obtain. This, it is presumed, must have been the origin of the rumour as to enormous advances having been made upon shares."

This estimate of the bank's losses was afterwards admitted by the directors themseleves to be erroneous, and the statements in paragraph 8 are equally inaccurate.

The object of that paragraph is to correct an alleged erroneous impression as to the extent of the bank's advances on shares generally, and the paragraph suggests, what it does not however assert, that no advances were made except under the resolution of the 12th April, and that such advances amounted to 35 lacs only. This ingenious statement may have been verbally correct, but it was substantially untrue. If it was verbally correct, the Government directors erred greatly when they stated in their report of the 30th June, that 41,70,800 rupees had been advanced under the resolution of the 12th April. It was substantially untrue, inasmuch as advances were made on shares before the passing of that resolution, and all advances on shares, those made before and after the date of that resolution, amounted, at the head office alone, to at least 75 lacs.

The next sentence conveys the impression that only such loans on personal security had been granted as it had been the custom of the bank theretofore to grant, and that shares were only taken as additional collateral security when constituents were unable to pay; but both suggestions are inaccurate, for the old custom did not recognize advances on promissory notes in a single name, or in the names of borrowers only without sureties, and many of the shares were taken, not as additional collateral security, but under one contract and at the same time that the personal security was given.

About the latter end of August, and throughout the months of September and October 1865, the discovery that the termination of the war had not produced the expected supply of cotton from America occasioned a reaction in the cotton market, and the price of shares gradually rose. On the 28th August, Cowasjee Manockjee pressed his colleagues in the direction and the secretary to realise all shares deposited as security for overdue bills, when the sale would either pay off the debt or produce a sum approximating to the amount, but he failed to convince them of the wisdom of such a course. The directors, deluded by the appearance of returning prosperity, hoped for better prices, and feared another fall, if so many shares as the bank held were then thrown on the market. All the directors at this time were actuated by what has been called a "policy of forbearance," which seems to have resulted in their doing nothing, and failing to realise a single share. Some of the commercial directors were much engaged in share speculations themselves, and would naturally be averse to any step that would check the rise in prices. The secretary, Mr. Robertson, was also a large holder of shares, and he took this opportunity of selling some of them, and attempting to close his account with Premchund.* If he had acted for the bank as he did for himself, much loss might have been averted.

Whilst this rise in prices continued, several debtors of the bank, (amongst others Jaiverilall Umiashunker and Burjorjee Rustomjee), who had deposited shares as security for their loans, urged Mr. Robertson to take advantage of the rise, and sell the shares, but Mr. Robertson declined to comply with their requests.

There was no doubt good reason for concluding that, if the bank threw all these shares on the market, a fall in their price would certainly ensue. It is also easy to be wise after the event, which has shown that this rise in the price of shares was only temporary. But, making every allowance for the directors, it was unwise to make no attempt to improve the position of the bank at this period, and not to do that which Mr. Robertson did for himself, quietly get rid of some of the shares held. The opportunity thus lost never occurred again. In November shares again fell in price, and gradually became more and more valueless, and, in the spring of 1866, the great panic, which destroyed so many banking institutions in England, completed the ruin of the commercial prosperity of Bombay.

On the 8th of September, Sir Charles Wood wrote to the Bombay Government, acknowledging their despatch of the 8th July. He observed that the mere statement of the proceedings of the bank was sufficient to show how unjustifiable they were, and he directed the Bombay Government to take measures for making such an alteration of Act X. of 1863, as would preclude the bank from making advances on the security of the shares of public companies not guaranteed by Government.

This despatch was forwarded by the Bombay Government to the Bank of Bombay, and was characterized by the president, Mr. Hannay, as a "most tyrannical communication." On the 9th November, the directors replied that the Secretary of State had either been much misinformed relative to the transactions of the bank, or else had quite misunderstood the information supplied; that the bank "had never advanced money directly on shares, but during the trying crisis that occurred in the early part of the year the times were so exceptional that the directors considered it prudent, seeing so much money was lent on personal security only, to obtain as much collateral security as possible when granting loans." And with respect to the proposed alteration of Act X. they observed, "that, seeing the clause referred to has never been taken advantage of," they did not see that any change was necessary or desirable.

If the directors had said that they had never lent money on the security of shares only, the statement would have been correct, but the statement that they never advanced money directly on shares is untrue. They had passed a resolution on the 12th April to enable their secretary to make such advances, and both secretary and directors had repeatedly admitted the fact that such advances had been made on shares as collateral security. But money lent at one time and under one contract on two securities collateral to each other, as for instance, on promissory notes and shares, is not lent less, directly upon one security than the other. It is lent directly on both securities, and this could not have been done unless section 32 of the Act had been taken advantage of.

In November 1865, there was again great pressure in the money market, and a fall in the price of shares, followed by another monetary crisis.

On the 13th January 1866, the Government of India addressed a letter to the Bombay Government, stating that, six months having elapsed since the critical state of the bank had called for the assistance of Government, and no substantial improvement having taken place, and the bank having omitted to gather up its resources, the Governor General in Council was of opinion that an examination into the affairs of the bank should no longer be delayed, with a view to such a revision of the terms upon which its business had been and was conducted as might seem expedient. The Governor General in Council considered that the examination should comprise an investigation, not only into the assets and floating liabilities of the bank, but into its transactions, especially during the last six months, and they expressed a hope that a full report would be forwarded without delay. On the 14th March nearly two months after the receipt of this despatch the Bombay Government, it was referred by the Government directors for their report.

On the 23rd January 1866, the directors of the bank resolved to pay a dividend to the shareholders for the past half-year ending 31st December 1865, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. It has been suggested that this dividend was paid out of capital, but the facts are as follows:—

	Rupees	Rupees
The profits of the year 1865 were	30,67,967	
The reserve fund was	10,56,983	41,24,950
The directors had computed the losses at ... (Of this 4,83,000 rupees had been written off as irrecoverable.)	30,00,000	
Add the dividend for the half-year	8,36,000	38,36,000
Balance of reserve fund		2,88,000

It is true that this calculation afterwards proved to be erroneous, but the directors at that time believed it to be correct. The prudence of declaring such a dividend and drawing upon the reserve fund, is however, another question, and there can be little doubt that it would have been wiser to keep the amount of this dividend in hand, until the true position of the bank could be ascertained.

On the 31st March 1866, Messrs. Chapman and Norman, the Government directors, presented their report in reply to the Governor General's letter of the 13th January 1866. The following are extracts from this report:—

"11. The 1st of July found the bank with very many of its formerly best constituents either insolvent or embarrassed. It was plainly seen that unless a general policy of forbearance was exercised, loans which would, in all probability, prove ultimately good, would, if the parties were pressed, result in immediate and heavy loss. The 'gathering up of resources' was thus a thing to be done gradually and not at once. The bank, however, had so far done so, that, when the heavy drain came upon it (115 lacs were withdrawn between the 19th September and 13th November), it had cash enough to meet that drain without requiring or asking for assistance. Loans and discounts were much circumscribed, and as far as could be known, they were granted only for purely commercial purposes.
* * * * * * * *"

"12. On the 30th June the amount lent from the head office was 321 lacs, and on the 30th December 313 lacs. Of the former amount 79 lacs had been realized up to the 30th December, and 126 were overdue. The process of recovery has, it must be admitted, been slow, but then the very great delay attendant on all legal proceedings in Bombay, and the fact that the largest of the bank's debtors have not yet realized the proceeds of the current year's investments in cotton and other produce, must not be overlooked. * *
* * * * * * * * *" "We beg further to report that the total amount of loans and discounts outstanding on the 30th December at both the head office and branches was 381 lacs of rupees; that out of this 163 lacs of rupees are overdue, and that 30 lacs have, after a careful and impartial scrutiny, been set down as the amount of the probable eventual losses. From the balance sheet, a copy of which is annexed, it will be observed the bank will after allowing for all losses, and after having paid a half-year's dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, be possessed of about there lacs in excess of its capital.

"18. If any investigation, in addition to that recently made by the auditors appointed by the shareholders, is deemed necessary, we would suggest that it be conducted by competent accountants wholly unconnected with the past and present management, especially if such investigation is to have for its object how far each individual director, whether official or elected, is responsible for the losses that have sustained. We have reason to believe that the present directors would have no objection to this course being adopted, solely for the information of Government, and that they court the fullest inquiry into the report of the auditors appointed by the shareholders.

"19. The operations of the bank, not only during the past six but during the past ten months, will, we believe, bear the strictest scrutiny; and there is no prospect of the loss of rupee on a single new transaction entered into during that period.

"20. With regard to the future, the only practical difference between the charter granted to this bank and that granted to the Bank of Bengal is that contained in section XXXII. of Bombay Act X. of 1863, authorizing advances being made on shares; and we have reason to believe that the directors would have no objection to its being expunged, as for the last ten months this power has never been made use of."

Colonel Marriott, another Government director, wrote a separate minute in which he commented with considerable force on the report of his colleagues, and showed, as a result of the policy of forbearance, that no progress whatever had been made in the recovery of the large advances of an objection character outstanding in June.

The twelfth paragraph of the report states that 321 lacs was the amount lent from the head office on the 30th June, and that of that amount 79 lacs had been realized, and 126 lacs were still overdue, but it omits to state what had become of the other 116 lacs. If the writers of the report had been less ready to adopt a pleasant view of matters, they would have explained that these 116 lacs were in much the same state as the 126 lacs overdue, inasmuch as they represented advances which had been renewed because they could not be recovered.

The statement that 163 lacs were actually overdue at the head office and branches, and yet that the loss would only be 30 lacs, was, on the face of it, a very sanguine estimate, as the statement itself implies that the personal security of the debtors had become valuless, and that all the bank had to look to was the realization of the shares deposited, and the estates of insolvents.

The statement that there was no prospect of the loss of a rupee on the transactions of the last ten months, unfortunately proved incorrect, and would never have been made, if the Government directors had understood the danger of advancing upon such personal security as the bank was still in the habit of taking. The advances made in these ten months at the head office alone which ended in loss amounted to Rs. 50,09,115 (£500,911), and the actual loss incurred thereon is Rs. 19,51,077 (£195,107).

But the last statement, that the power given by section 32 of Act X. of 1863 had never been made use of during the last ten months, was singularly inaccurate. During those ten months, from the 1st June 1865 to the 31st March 1866, there had been no less than 25 advances directly on shares, irrespective of numerous other transactions in which shares had been taken as security, subsequently to the advances being made. That this was the practice of the bank is also apparent from a letter of Mr. Hannay, dated the 13th August 1865, in which he says:—

"Now, were men like Candass Narrondass or Sir Jamsetjee in former times wanting a loan of five lacs, we would have given it them on personal security and been right. Should these men want a loan this month, and deposit with you say Back Bay shares for the equivalent about par, I would grant the loan for three months at once."

And yet Mr. Chapman says that he obtained the information for this report from Mr. Hannay.

In March 1866, Mr. Hannay, who was about to leave for England, was requested by his colleagues to define what he considered should be the powers of the secretary. To enable him to do this, Mr. Hannay wrote to Mr. D. Robertson, and asked him what he considered he had power to do. Mr. Hannay's letter to the directors, and Mr. D. Robertson's letter to him,* are too lengthy to be set out, and too important to be abridged. The latter shows that Mr. Robertson still claimed great powers, and, among others, the power to grant cash credits and loans on personal security, without any limit as to amount; but Mr. Robertson added, that of late the times had been so exceptional, that he had granted very few advances without consulting, at least, one director. That he had these and other large powers was not disputed by Mr. Hannay, who proposed in his letter to the directors to add but few additional restrictions. Mr. Hannay's letter was adopted by the board as a correct view of what the secretary's powers ought to be, and his suggestions were, on the 19th March 1866, embodied in the only bye-laws ever passed by the directors; but these bye-laws were never sent to the Governor in Council for sanction, and consequently never became valid byelaws according to the 45th section of Act X. of 1863.

Mr. Hannay retired from the direction, and returned to England, in the beginning of April 1866. He was succeeded as president by Mr. F. F. Lidderdale, and Mr. A. Brown, who had left the board in December 1865, was re-elected a director on the 17th April in Mr. Hannay's room. Colonel Marriott, who was only a director about a month, retired early in April, and Mr. F. S. Chapman sat at the board for the last time on the 24th of that month.

This brings us to the end of the third period of the bank's history. The directors during this period were Mr. Hannay, president, Messrs. Lidderdale, A. Stewart, Tracey, Brown, Ryrie, Premchund Roychund (for two months only), Cowasjee Manockjee, and Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, commercial directors, and Messrs. F. S. Chapman, Lushington, Norman, and Colonels Ballard and Marriott, Government directors.

Mr. Ryrie and Colonel Marriott were directors for so short a time that they cannot be held responsible for the policy of the bank during this period. The same observation applies to the Government director, Mr. Norman. Although his name is attached to the report of the 31st March 1866, his colleague Mr. F. S. Chapman very fairly admitted, that Mr. Norman could not be held responsible for its statements, he having joined the board only a month before.

Mr. Hannay was an attentive and industrious president, but this is all that can be said in favour of his administration. His minutes are written in an off-hand style, not calculated to impress others with a sense of his prudence, and many of his recommendations of applicants for loans were most unfortunate. Being himself much mixed up in share transactions, he viewed such matters with a lenient eye, and his speculation with Mr. Blair shows that he had no proper views of his duty as president of a great Government bank. There is no evidence that he used the bank's money for his own purposes, or that he was actuated by any dishonest intention; but there is little doubt that, in his advocacy of the resolution of the 12th April 1865, he was influenced by a desire to keep up prices at that time.

Mr. F. S. Chapman and Mr. Lushington, the Government directors, attended to the business of the bank, and endeavoured to reform its practice, but they found its affairs in an embarrassed condition, and had many difficulties to contend with. That they failed to do more, must be attributed to their ignorance of banking, or even commercial business and the reliance which they were therefore obliged to place on the statements of their colleagues. Their reports are unfortunately characterized by a tendency to "make things pleasant," but neither of them intended to misrepresent facts, and their inaccuracies must be referred to the sources from which their information was supplied.

None of the Government directors of this period were engaged in speculations. They received no allotments during their tenure of office, and there is no evidence that any of them were actuated by any improper motive.

Of Premchund we shall speak hereafter. Two of the dir[illegible]s, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Cowas[illegible]ockjee, obtained loans from the bank when they [illegible] office. Considerable loss has been incurred [illegible] these accounts, but their position at this time was such, that the borrowing of this money did not necessarily involve any impropriety on their part, and Rustomjee would probably have paid off his debts if he had not voluntarily rendered himself responsible to the bank for those of his brother Sorabjee. With the exception of those hereinbefore named, none of the directors used the bank's money for their own purposes.

[TO BE CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.]

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* See his evidence extracted ante.

* Vide Exhibits A 34 and A 35 in Appendix to minutes of Evidence.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd July 1869.

Local rank has been assigned to the undermentioned Officers:—

59th Foot.—Captain J. S. P. Clarke to be Major from the 26th September 1865.

Lieutenant S. L. H. H. Finney to be Captain from the 6th June 1866.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

4th Hussars.—Cornet Henry Askew Cherry to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Griffiths, deceased. Dated 23rd June 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgeon C. E. Raddock, in medical charge of the 1st Native Infantry, to be Garrison Surgeon of Chunar, vice Bow, nominated to another appointment. Dated 28th June 1869.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain A. P. Palmer, Staff Corps, late Adjutant of the regiment, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern as a special case, vice Strong, on furlough. Dated 28th June 1869.

29th Native Infantry.—Ensign R. N. Harington, 104th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Wyllie, appointed to the 26th Native Infantry. Dated 26th June 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant W. F. F. Grant, 82nd Regiment, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 26th June 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant W. W. Rynd, 1st battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 24th June 1869.

Major G. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed 2nd class Barrack-master to complete the establishment.

With reference to G. O. C. C. dated 26th March 1869, Lieutenant S. H. Disborough, Royal Artillery, is confirmed in his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Major General P. Harris, commanding Allahabad Division, with effect from the 1st February 1869.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that the undermentioned Officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified opposite their names, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement:—

11th Foot.—Lieutenant W. H. Beevor, 2nd battalion.
,, O. J. Forjett, 1st ,,

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers of the 12th Foot having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of their regiment specified:—

Major S. Fairtlough, 2nd battalion.
Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, 2nd battalion.

The leave to Murree and Cashmere, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant J. D. K. McCallum, 79th Foot, by G. O. C. C. of the 15th May, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

THE DISCHARGE AND INVALIDING OF SOLDIERS.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct that the following rules be distinctly observed in the discharge and invaliding of soldiers who have been enlisted in India:—

I. When soldiers enlisted in India are brought before discharge boards, whether as invalids, time-expired men, or for free discharge by indulgence, it is to be explained to them that, if they elect for passage and discharge out of India, they will have no claim for passage back to their place of enlistment on receiving their discharge according to their present election.

II. Soldiers electing as above will accordingly be required to sign a certificate to the following effect, which is to be made out on a separate piece of paper and attached to the proceedings of the board:—

"I do hereby elect for passage to and fully understand that if, after leaving India, I am desirous of returning to it, I shall have no claim to be conveyed at the charge of the State."

With reference to the above, Medical Boards, when invaliding men who have been enlisted in India and are not desirous of leaving the country, will refrain from recommending them to be sent to England or the Colonies.

MESS AND BAND DONATIONS.

With the sanction of Government, it is hereby notified that Officers of the British Army serving with native regiments as probationers for the Staff Corps, shall not be required to pay Mess and Band *Donations*, but shall be placed on precisely the same footing as attached Officers.

On the expiration of their probationary period, however, it will be incumbent on such Officers to pay to the institutions of the regiment to which they are *posted* on *final admission to the Staff Corps*, the donations and subscriptions required from Officers borne on the permanent establishment of regiments.

With reference to the foregoing notification, paragraphs 6 and 9 of the pamphlet alluded to in G. O. C. C. 9th May 1865, are cancelled, and the following substituted:—

Para. 6. Officers attached in excess of the establishment and probationers for the Staff Corps, are to pay no donation for one year. At the expiration of that period, it will be incumbent on them to pay the donation on the scale laid down in paragraph 5; the former to the corps to which they are attached, and the latter to the regiment to *which posted* on admission to the Staff Corps.

Para. 9. The monthly rates of subscription from all members of the regular establishment of regiments, married or single, to be Rs. 8, that of attached Officers and probationers for the Staff Corps Rs 5.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS FOR MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

With reference to Government General Order No. 203, dated 19th February 1869, laying down the establishment of Mountain Batteries, it is notified for general information that Government has sanctioned the following description of saddle for the Officers, mounted Non-commissioned Officers, and Trumpeters of these batteries, viz.:—Hunting saddle with Crimean holsters, and regimental bridle, with breast-plate and crupper.

CONVALESCENT DEPOTS.

In cancellation of Adjutant General's Circular No. 96 E of 12th September 1863, page 92 S. O., the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct Officers of the Royal Artillery are not to be detached to Convalescent Depots unless under sanction from Army Head Quarters.

In future, therefore, when it is proposed to detail such Officers for depots, their names must be submitted to the Adjutant General, for His Excellency's orders.

COURTS MARTIAL FOR NATIVE DOCTORS.

With the sanction of the Government of India, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to cancel G. O. N. 158 of the 15th July 1867, relative to the trial of Native Doctors by Courts Martial.

DISCIPLINE.

The Commander-in-Chief finds it necessary to call the attention of Commanding Officers to the following General Order, which was issued to Her Majesty's British Forces, on the 7th September 1838:—

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that, for the future, when Soldiers, in quarters, have been confined in a state of intoxication, they shall never be brought forward for examination into their offences until 24 hours shall have elapsed subsequent to their confinement.

"The same rule is to apply on a march, or elsewhere; unless good ground should exist for a more prompt proceeding."

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, July* 6.)

THE undermentioned gentleman has obtained leave of absence:—

Mr. R. K. Puckle, Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, on special duty, 18 months' furlough to Europe, under Sections 3 and 6 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Francis Martin Kindersley, to act as Civil and Session Judge of Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. H. D. Cook on leave, or until further orders.

Major William Scott Drever, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Commissioner of Police. To have effect from the 5th June last.

Captain Thomas Boone Everst Tennant, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Commissioner of Police, during the absence of Major Drever on leave, or until further orders. To have effect from the 6th June last.

Lieutenant Henry Wilberforce Bird, Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Trichinopoly, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Trichinopoly from the date of decease of Major R. Brown.

Mr. John Kelsall to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, during the absence of Mr. Foster on leave, or until further orders.

Lieutenant G. R. Walker, R. E., Supernumerary Assistant Engineer of the second grade to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Mr. Gorman, deceased.

Captain and Deputy Commissary M. Howard, Extra Assistant Engineer of the first grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the first grade, vice Mr. Roberts.

Lieutenant W. R. Purchas, R. E., Supernumerary Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to be Assistant Engineer of the second grade, vice Captain and Deputy Commissary Howard.

The following transfer and posting are ordered:—

Captain F. G. Hankin, Executive Engineer of the 4th grade, from the Coimbatore District to the Presidency.

Lieutenant J. L. L. Morant, Executive Engineer of the 3rd grade, to the Coimbatore district, to join.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Rev. O. Dene, B.A., Domestic Chaplain, privilege leave for two months, from the 7th instant, under Section 16 of the Absentee Rules for Chaplains.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant William Vertue (Captain in the Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, vice Brown deceased. Dated 30th May, 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. F. Gilbertson, of the Infantry, is permitted to proceed to sea, the Cape of Good Hope, or Australia, on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1796, and to embark from Madras.

Major J. Michael, of the Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for 60 days from the 7th instant, or date of departure.

The following promotion is made in the Madras Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Walter Follett Wright, having completed 12 years' service, to be Captain, from the th July, 1869.

THE LORDS ON MR. BRIGHT'S LETTER.

IN the House of Lords, on June 17, Lord Cairns put a question of which he had given notice as to Mr. Bright's letter. He asserted the letter to be in fact a public letter, and to contain four propositions which he called upon the Government to repudiate.

Earl Granville—The noble and learned lord has put to me the two questions of which he had given notice, and he has also been good enough, which I was not aware was the usual practice, to supply me with the exact answer which he wished me to give to those questions. (Laughter.) I hope, however, I shall not depart from that conciliatory manner which he has, with great courtesy, attributed to me if I take my own way of answering the questions, which will be to state all that I know upon the subject; and I believe the noble and learned lord will admit that the most willing witness cannot with propriety do more (a laugh), and I will end with a declaration on the part of Her Majesty's Government. I have made it my duty to ascertain that the letter which the noble and learned lord read *in extenso* was written by Mr. Bright; but, while admitting the correctness of the letter I must guard myself against being bound to admit the correctness of the paraphrase which the noble and learned lord afterwards gave of it. (Hear.) I think it may be satisfactory to your lordships that I should begin by telling you all that I know, as far as the Government is concerned, with respect to this particular Bill and their relations to your lordships' House. I am not aware that even any independent member has uttered in the other House any threat against your lordships' House, although I have no doubt your lordships remember that frequent threats were uttered to the House of Commons as to what your lordships would do. With regard to Her Majesty's Government, I do not believe that one member of it made any allusion to your lordships' House, except the Prime Minister, who alone, on the last stage of the Bill, in the most respectful terms, explained that he had no cause of complaint whatever against the decision of this House last year, and that he felt the greatest confidence that your lordships now would act in a manner due to the country and to your own sense of utility and wisdom. These words, I apprehend, could not have been offensive to any one individual in your lordships' House, unless any one by any unfortunate accident should think at the bottom of his heart that he was going to do a useless or a foolish thing. Within the last hour the right hon. gentleman has, I believe, had another opportunity of expressing himself upon this subject in exactly the same tone, and he added that, having received overtures from different parts of the country to answer the challenge which has been laid down by several Conservative persons in great position and to test the numbers which literally and bodily the Government could bring into the field, he had used all his influence to prevent that from occurring, especially with reference to what might in any way be considered an attempt to overawe the deliberations of your lordships' House. (Cheers.) I cannot help saying that that course, it appears to me, was more truly Conservative than that of those who have made so much and boasted so much of certain large assemblages in different parts of Ireland and England. (Hear, hear.) I have now stated all that I know with regard to Her Majesty's Government. I may fairly state that I do not think one member of the Government believed a fortnight ago that there was any possibility of your lordships taking the step, which they thought unwise to the public and unwise even in a party view, of rejecting this Bill at the second reading. Rumours, however, arose about ten days ago that that was to be the result. Well, what did we do? Why, there was an unanimous opinion among the Cabinet that we had no right to presume upon any course which your lordships might take, and that we would absolutely abstain from discussing even among ourselves what the line of policy should be if an event which we certainly thought would be most unfortunate should occur. (Hear, hear.) That course was not, I think, disrespectful to this House. I am not aware, moreover, that any one member of the Cabinet has stated what in his opinion should be the course pursued, supposing your lordships were to reject the second reading, with one exception—viz., Mr. Bright. Mr. Bright was pressed ten days ago to say what would happen if this Bill was rejected. I do not know whether your lordships will care to know his answer. His answer was, that he supposed in that case there would be a Cabinet Council (much laughter)—an answer which appears to me the very perfection of red tap, and which strongly confirms what I have already mentioned as a fact, that we had resolved not to discuss or open the subject. With regard to the letter which the noble and learned lord has read, I know as a fact that none of Mr. Bright's colleagues knew that it was written before it was sent, and that the first time I had an opportunity of reading the expressions contained in it was on the day on which it appeared in the public papers. Now, I do say that this being the view of Her Majesty's Government and that the individual members of it being totally unacquainted with the expression of the letter, although I could give an answer which would be perfectly satisfactory to your lordships, I think your lordships will hardly expect me to establish the precedent that I am to answer as to the individual opinion of a Cabinet Minister on passing events, when the subject-matter has not been brought before the Cabinet, and when they have not consulted upon the matter. ("Hear, hear," murmurs, and cries of "Order.") I am glad to find that "Order" is called, for I think it is better, when this House is taking up with an almost sensitive feeling an offence to itself, that we should state what we think, and that individual members of the House should not yield to the impulse of making noises which have not much argument in them. (Hear, hear.) With regard to Mr. Bright, I read in the newspapers quite recently a report of a conversation of Mr. Sumner's. In that conversation Mr. Sumner, complaining of Mr. Bright, said that notwithstanding the grandeur of character of Mr. Bright, there was a "John Bullism" in him which would break out. (A laugh.) He added that this was a quality which was not sufficient in Mr. Cobden to do any harm. Now, I venture to say that, although I am not inclined to agree generally with Mr. Sumner's opinions, I am very much inclined to agree with the opinion which he then laid down. I believe he described the character which, united with great ability, has given Mr. Bright a great hold upon public opinion, and I also believe that Mr. Bright has an amount of "John Bullism" which your lordships, perhaps, may not have recognized, and which, I daresay, the right hon. gentleman is himself not aware of. (A laugh.) I cannot help thinking it possible that, influenced at the time by that somewhat rash combative feeling which John Bull is supposed to possess, Mr. Bright—exaggerating, I admit, the latitude which exists even with regard to a letter to a constituency from a person who, besides being a member of Parliament, is a Minister of the Crown—may have felt some little desire, having been so constantly attacked in a place where he could not defend himself, at last like a real John Bull to hit out in return. (Oh, oh!) There is another quality which I think may be attributed to his John Bullism, which a frank explanation of anything he may have done, and Mr. Bright has authorized me to say that when he wrote that letter he was not acting under any feeling of indignation at any act of your lordships as a whole, but that he did feel very much moved by the account he had heard of the proceedings and speeches at a certain meeting in St. James's-square, which has now become a matter of history. As to threats with regard to your lordships' House, Mr. Bright distinctly repudiates having intended in his letter to convey any such threats whatever. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh!") Mr. Bright says that what he meant to convey, and believes he did convey, in that letter, was those opinions as to matters of fact and matters of judgment which he believes have since been either stated or implied in the speeches of some of the most eminent members of your lordships' House; and further, he has authorized me to say that if any expressions in that letter have given pain to your lordships, colectively or individually, he regrets that pain should have been given to you, and assures you through me that it was not his intention to do so. ("Hear, hear," and "Oh, oh!") Now, I certainly feel regret that Mr. Bright should ever have applied the word "unwisdom" to a House to which I belong. (Laughter.) I also regret that Mr. Bright should have applied the epithet of "thinkering" to legislation which has been alluded to by the noble and learned lord, and in which I took part, though I am very much afraid that notwithstanding the high character for conciliation which has been given me, I used almost a similar phrase in describing, as a whole, the amendment which was at one time proposed in committee by the noble and learned lord. But is this my only regret? The noble and learned lord spoke with great force, and amid the cheers of both sides of the House, of the responsibility which all who speak in this House should feel. He spoke of the delicate relations between the two Houses, and the necessity, where some difference of opinion existed, of care being taken to avoid any irritation. May I not, then, feel a little regret that a right rev. prelate, in a speech, the brilliancy of which it is perfectly impossible to exaggerate, should have begun, at a time when the noble and learned lord's words are so true, even before he was warmed by that great eloquence which he possesses, by saying, amid the cheers of the leading bench opposite, that the House of Commons had "howled down" every attempt to argue against the Bill? (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Peterborough—I feel compelled to interrupt the noble earl. I did not say that the House of Commons had howled down any person. What I said was, in that House certain persons were howled down. ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.) That is a very different thing. The acts of the House of Commons are the collective acts of the whole body. I did say that certain persons in the House of Commons did really howl down certain speakers. ("Oh, oh!")

Earl Granville—I accept any interpretation the right rev. prelate has thought fit to give of his words, and I only hope, if by chance any members of that House should be present, it will be satisfactory to them to learn that no want of courtesy was intended to the House of Commons. I must also express regret that one of the most kind-hearted men in this House, the noble earl who moved the rejection of the Bill, should have accused the party to which I and Mr. Bright belong of having been dishonest in the course which we took. I must express regret that by a member of the right rev. bench the Government to which I and Mr. Bright belong were accused of being spoilers of the Church and robbers of the poor.

The Marquis of Salisbury—I rise to order. (Cheers.) The question before the House relates to Mr. Bright's letter, and I appeal to your lordships whether it is convenient that all the hard words which have been used during the last three months should be gone into. (Cheers.)

Earl Granville—The noble marquis has really enforced the point of my argument, for I think it is not desirable that we should be discussing every hard word which has been used. I think it is undesirable that we should use such words either on the one side or the other; but I must be permitted to say, and it is a matter perfectly relevant to the question which has been raised, that if I am to be called one thing or another, I should prefer being described as "tinkering" and "unwise," to being described as dishonest and a thief. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Harrowby rose to explain. He was understood to admit that, commenting on the course taken by the party now in power to prejudice Lord Mayo's suggestions for improving the position of the Roman Catholic priesthood, he had asked, "Is that honest?" but he could not see that language was unparliamentary. If he had used expressions which appeared to cast imputations on the members of the Government, it had been unintentional, and he thought the noble earl should have particularized the occasion and circumstances. (Cheers.)

Earl Granville.—I have not the slightest doubt that it was perfectly unintentional on the part of my noble friend to use the words he did. After describing the course which the party with which I am connected took last year he turned round to your lordships and asked the question, "Is this, my lords, honest?" But I entirely believe that the noble earl had no intention of applying such a dishonourable imputation to us. Now, will your lordships allow me to say one word as to the wisdom or unwisdom of your lordships' House? I suppose we shall admit that where there are 400 or 500 persons, there must some of us be less wise than others (a laugh), but this I will take upon myself to declare, and I believe I am not moved by any *esprit de corps* in saying it, that there is no assembly in the world which, considering that it is not specially selected for a special purpose, contains among its members more men of ability, knowledge, and experience than your lordships. If there was any doubt upon the question I would venture to appeal to the debates which have been going on the last two nights, to the brilliant, original, and imaginative speeches of two right rev. prelates, and to one of the most extraordinary expositions I ever heard or read of the principles of Protestant Christianity from another member of the right rev. bench. When, too, I am asked whether I agree with certain opinions, I will venture to refer to the logical argument brought forward from the cross benches—

The Earl of Derby—I must really rise to order. (Cheers.) The noble earl will have another opportunity of replying to any observations which have been offered on this or the other side of the House, and he must be aware that it is quite irregular to refer now to anything which has been said in the course of the debate. (Cheers.)

Earl Granville.—On the point of order I yield, and I will not, therefore, state what I think are strong points, showing how perectly justified I am with regard to my opinion of the wisdom of this House; but it is rather strange that the noble and learned lord should not only have been allowed to ask a question, but to prepare it by a speech of 25 minutes, and that in answering that speech, from my point of view, I should be repeatedly called to order and interrupted. (Cheers.) I will not, however, refer to what I was going to say, and which I believe it would not have been disagreeable to your lordships to hear. I remember 14 or 15 years ago—this reference I wish to make because it has some bearing on my present point—that the financial policy of an eminent member of the other House was perpetually attacked by a noble lord, who is not now present, and that he was reminded that it would have been more convenient if some of those attacks had been made in a place where the person attacked could have defended himself. Now, I cannot but think that a course has been taken this Session to which the same remark would apply. I do not, however, complain of the noble and learned lord having put this question, for I think it must be agreeable to your lordships, as it is satisfactory to me, that I should have another opportunity of most emphatically declaring, as I declared the other night, not as an individual peer, nor as an individual member of the Government, but speaking with authority for the whole of Her Majesty's Government, that we utterly repudiate any notion of menace or threats to this House, though I entirely agree with the noble and learned lord that whether those menaces should come from us or from parties having strong influence in the sister country, your lordships' line is to follow only that course of duty which your consciences may dictate. (Cheers.)

Earl Grey.—I think there is some ground of complaint both against the noble and learned lord and my noble friend. I think the ordinary procedure of this House ought not to have been departed from, and the character of the discussion is still more to be regretted, for I entirely concur with the noble marquis as to the irregularity of references to what has happened in former debates. It was natural that the noble and learned lord should ask whether the Government approved the letter which had been written by one of its members; but I wish he had done so without a preface, which has led to a long reply, and a reply which has ended without that which, I confess, I hoped for—a statement that Her Majesty's Government, as a body, decidedly disapprove a letter which—I cannot forbear saying it—is, in my judgment, in the highest degree indecorous and improper for a Minister of the Crown to have written. (Cheers.)

IMPERIAL FASHIONS.—It is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has set the style of "a one-buttoned vest" whatever that may be. There was a time, not many years ago either, when if his Imperial Majesty had pleased to go about with nothing but his crown on, all France would at once have lapsed into general nudity; but now we do not think that the "one-buttoned vests" will be quite universally adopted. H. M. has evidently a taste for tailoring. After the last revolution he brought out his Patent Reversible Wrapper, which was Republican upon one side and Imperial upon the other. But nobody can call him a turncoat now The time has gone by for turning since His Majesty's present garment is Imperial outside and in, warp and woof, sleeves, body, tails, and lining.—*New York Tribune, June.* 3

THE beer bottles are getting worse and worse, and the sherry bottles are following their pernicious example. The pint bottle, from England, capsuled and labelled *a la mode*, now contains but a few drops more thaa half an imperial pint. Possibly the brewers have satisfied themselves that copious draughts of iced beer are bad for the liver, and on purely benevolent grounds are diminishing the supply. If they would reduce the price in proportion as they reduce the capacity of their bottle, no one would object to the solicitude that they show for Anglo-Indian stomachs.—*Madras Mail.*

MR. W. D. WALLACH, formerly editor of the *Washington Star*, is now "running for Congress" in the Fredericksburg district in Virginia. Making a stump speech the other day at Fredericksburg, he said it was no use voting for his antagonist, Mr. Howard Shackelford, as the latter would not be allowed to take his seat in Congress because he could not take the iron-clad oath. "He (Mr. Shackelford) could no more get a seat in Congress without supernatural power," continued Wallach, "than could Joshua, by his own power, have risen from earth to heaven!" The audience tittered at the Biblical knowledge of the speaker, and then fairly snorted with laughter. Some wag, *sotto voce*, suggested that it was Deuteronomy. Wallach took the hint and kept on. "Well, it was Deuteronomy or some other one of those old chaps. I'm not particularly well posted in that line."

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts		
On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11½d.	per. Re.
4 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	,,
3 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	,,
2 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
1 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 10½d.	
On Scotland and Ireland .... Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..................	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 21st May, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅝	,,
3	do.	1/11¾	,,
2	do.	1/11⅞	,,
1	do.	1/11	,,
On demand		1/10⅞	,,
On Scotland		1/10⅞	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Yokohama.
Calcutta.	

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND. { The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a very handsome English COW, now 7 months in Calf, and at present gives 11 seers of Milk. When in full milk she gave 24 seers of milk daily. Price Rs. 400. Apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic springs, painted and lined green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

REGISTERED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Paid-up Capital—One Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Reserve Fund—Forty Thousand Pounds.

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

No. 5 Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, June, 1869.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

PRESIDENT.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of	....	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay 1st Jan. 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq.	W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—Established in London and Calcutta 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are nvested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq.	and
E. Morris, Esq.	E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were... ... ... £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to offer larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash,
Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE

(registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Tuesday, the 13th inst., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
6 do. do. madapollams.
1 case alabaster time-pieces.
2 do. flannel.
4 do. superior white mulls.
2 do. superior elastic side, gentlemen's, ladies', and children's boots and shoes.
1 case superior scissors.
125 assorted spare round domes.
On account of underwriters—
3 cases of saws.
1 do. carpenter's tools.
1 do. thread.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Hajee Sullemon—
Lots of sundry piece goods.
And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

10 sets brass mounted buggy harness.
70 pairs boots for monsoon.
20 pairs diamond leather boots with buttons No. 5 to 7. Price Rs. 6.

Bombay, 13th July, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE

No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE of VALUABLE BOOKS by PUBLIC AUCTION.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, a large collection of valuable books, the property of Officers of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment of Foot, proceeded to England. Catalogues are published, and may be had on application, and the books are now on view.

SALE of LIFE POLICIES by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday the 26th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the following Policies on the lives of the undermentioned persons, effected in the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, and lately transferred to the English Assurance Company of London E. C., the property of the late Mr. Robert Roberts:—

Lot No. 1. A Policy No. 3688, on the Life of E. E. Elliot Esq. late Bombay Civil Service, assured for Rs. 16,731, the half yearly premium Rs. 1,330 payable 1st January and 1st July.

Lot No. 2. A Policy No. 3689 on the Life of E. E. Elliot, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service, assured for Rs. 8,365, the half yearly premium Rs. 665 payable 1st January and 1st July.

Lot No. 3. A Policy No. 3,694 on the life of Mr. Samuel W. Read, assured for Rs. 1,737, the half-yearly premium Rs. 48 payable 1st January and 1st July.

The Premia on the above Policies payable in Bombay to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Agents for the Company.

The conditions of sale and other particulars may be known on application to the Auctioneer.

Bombay, 13th July, 1869. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of PIECE GOODS.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 14th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.
10 bales blue army cloth.
3 do. scarlet do.
5 do. blue Spanish stripe.
5 cases flannels.
3 do. domets.
2 do. coloured domets.
4 do. rough brown Holland.
4 do. pictures.
2 do. superior Parian ware figures and table ornaments.
An invoice of saddlery, consisting of saddles, snuffles, snuffle bridles with bits, stable head collars, pethans, snuffle reins, &c., 1 case of superior hemp, venet, wool, Brussels velvet pie leather, morocco leather, brief bags and cricket bags, &c.
On account of the concerned—
20 bales demy printing papers of 36 lbs.
On account of Meetha Cassum—
1 case domets.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES.

On Monday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the premises, by order of Shah Narronjee Somjee, the mortgagee, on account of Hajee Alli Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed, the mortgagor. All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land or ground together with the chunam walls on the east, west, and north sides thereof, situate, lying, and being at Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement ninety-five square burgas and forty-five square yards, be the same little, more, or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nursoo Syboo Cammatee, on or towards the west by the property of Ragoonath Madowjee, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Caca, and on or towards the south by the said Falkland Road, aforesaid, and which said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Foras Freehold Land Revenue under No. 13, and also all the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, ranges or chawls of buildings erected and built and now standing upon the said piece or parcel of land or ground or on some part or parts thereof, and was formerly and is now occupied by Parsee Jevanjee Hormusjee, Purdasee Choogalmull Bajiram and others, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 66.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS, & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of GOODS SAVED from the WRECKED SHIP BUCENTAUR.

This day, Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on account of the concerned—

33 crates earthenware.
Bales and cases of piece goods, bales of twist, iron, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to COMMANDERS of VESSELS, DUBASHES and OTHERS.

Sale of Provisions and Ship Stores.

UNRESERVED.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of provisions and ship's stores, consisting of mixed callop, roast veal, tripe and onion veal stew, ox cheek and vegetable beef and vegetable roast fowls, stewed kidney, calf's head sausages, mulligatawney soup, vegetable soup, hair and giblet soup, mutton and vegetable, ox cheek and ox tail soup, essence of beef, fresh haddock, potted beef, potted tongue, roast turkey, stewed rabbit, mutton broth, boiled beef, sheep head, milk hotch potch, soup and boullie, fresh oysters, freshling and fresh skate, potted salmon, fresh cod, fresh cod roes, parsnip mixed vegetable, turnip, green peas, beatroot, fresh and potted mackarel, fresh herring, cabin biscuit, muscatel raisin, barley figs, &c.

EXTENSIVE SALE of PRINTED GOODS.

On Thursday, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction under instruction from Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., in their godowns, in Graham's Buildings, the following goods:—

Grey dhoties	2/9	yards	42	inches.	
,, ,,	2/10	,,	42	,,	
Coloured lappets (sprigs)	10	yards	38	inches.	
White sarries	9	,,	45	,,	
,, dhoties	2/9	,,	42	,,	
Fancy drapers	31	,,	22	,,	
,, stripes	31	,,	24	,,	
	31	,,	32	,,	
C R T. cloths	31	,,	22	,,	
Harness bordered scarfs	10	,,	45	,,	
Coloured sarries	9	,,	44	,,	
,, ,,	7½	,,	40	,,	
,, ,,	8	,,	45	,,	
,, ,,	9	,,	45	,,	
,, ,,	9	,,	44	,,	
,, ,,	8	,,	44	,,	
Turkey red sarries	8	,,	44	,,	
White dhoties	2/9	,,	42	,,	

SALE of TEAK TIMBER.

On Saturday, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, on the Tank Bunder—

250 superior teak squares, in convenient lots to suit purchasers. 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few superior black and white water-proof suits, Rs. 18 per suit.
Ditto Ditto Coats Rs. 14.

CAST STEEL.

FOR SALE—An invoice, of cast steel bars of the following sizes, 1½, 1¼, 1⅛, ⅞, ⅝, and ½ both octagon and round.

Bombay, 13th July, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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